" THE AIR FORCE'S "ROSWELL REPORT: CASE CLOSED" AND OTHER UFO DENIALS ARE LIES !"

–Sgt. Stone, The U.S. Army's 22-year UFO Investigator & Retrieval Specialist

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U.F.O.s ARE REAL

Extraterrestrial Encounters Documented by the U.S. Government

Commemorative Edition
50th Anniversary, 1947 Roswell Incident

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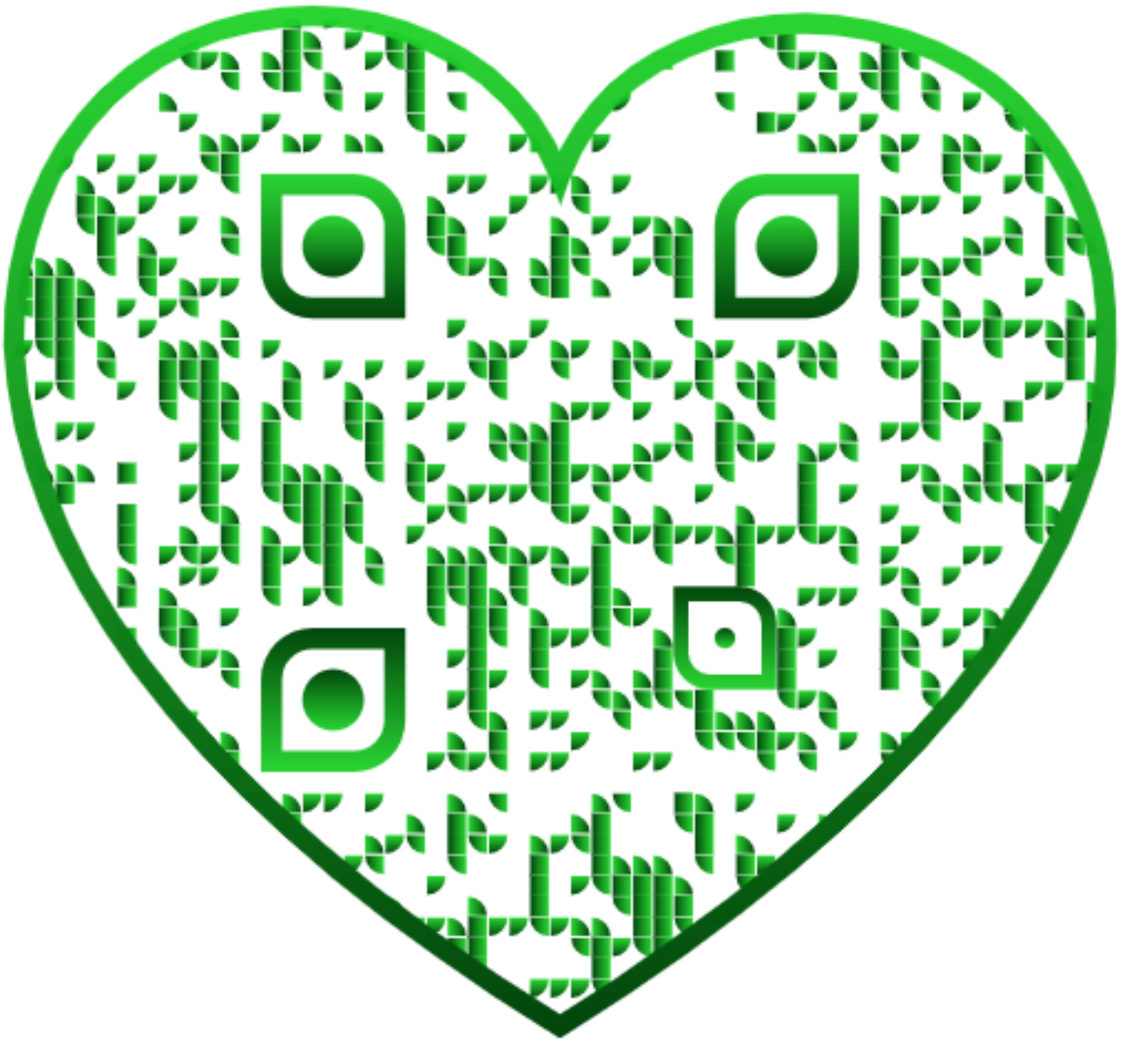
Introduction by Stanton T. Friedman,
author of "Crash at Corona" and "Top Secret Majic"



UFOs Are Real

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by **Clifford E. Stone**

1997

Acknowledgments

In doing the research for this book, my superiors in the military became aware of my interest and activities involving UFOs. As a result, some members of my chain of command attempted to force my retirement from military service. As one official report on my situation put it, my superiors tried to get rid of me "through the use of pressure, intimidation, or insinuation."

My command also ordered me to undergo a mental health evaluation at Fort Bliss, Texas, because I was writing Freedom of Information Act requests concerning UFOs and talking to the media. My diagnosis was based upon interviews and testing, and reflected that I was, "fully alert and oriented. Thinking was clear and coherently expressed. No psychotic processes noted....Memory intact...[my] mental status was found to be within normal limits. Problems appear to be related to situational stress manifested by interpersonal and occupational difficulties."

The report further stated:

"It appears the command may have overreacted to the newspaper article on UFOs [after the subject was interviewed by a reporter]." Finally, their report stated that my superiors felt I was "an 'embarrassment' to command."

After the psychiatric report, my case got kicked all the way up to the Army Inspector General's Office. In the final analysis, I was cleared of any wrongdoing, reinstated in my job, and I chose to remain on active duty with the United States Army.

An official investigation was made into this entire sordid affair which resulted in three members of my command being relieved of duty and reassigned for, among other things, their part in trying to force my retirement. I eventually retired from the Army in January 1990. However, this was my decision and retirement was not forced upon me.

With everything that was happening to me, I could have easily ended up getting kicked out of the Army, and then I probably would never have written

this book. However, with the support of many friends and family members, I was able to overcome all of the hardships put before me and to prevail.

I wish to express my love and appreciation to my loving wife, Hanh, and my children, George, Julia, Robert, and John, who all stood beside me and were willing to undergo any hardship, no matter what the cost, to assist in my fight against the unjust actions taken by members of the military chain of command against me.

I also wish to express my thanks to Ralph Heick, who stood beside me in my time of need and supported me as a true friend and companion in my darkest hour. Further, I wish to express my appreciation to Major Earl A. Peterson, Captain Kenneth C. Ross, and Captain Michael V. Jernigan for their support, at the risk of their careers, in defending my right as a member of the armed services to express my personal viewpoints as a private citizen.

And I would especially like to express my appreciation to Larry W. Bryant of CAUS (Citizens Against UFO Secrets), whose support gave me the courage and spirit to dare to fight back and write this book.

While there exist many others who supported me—too many to name here—you all know who you are and I wish to express my thanks to you as well.

And lastly, I would like to thank my super agent Bill Birnes, my thoughtful editors at S.P.I. Books, Isaac Mozeson and Ian Shapolsky, and the editorial staff at S.P.I., including Jay Bond, Robin Souza, and Donn Teal.

Without you all this book would still be just a work-in-progress instead of an important document that can be used to change our country's existing flawed systems for dealing with the UFO phenomena.

Preface

This book should not exist.

Why do I say this? Simply put, according to the U.S. Air Force, there is no government interest in the subject of UFOs. If this were truly the case, then the documents that make up the bulk of this book should have never been created by the various agencies of the U.S. Government. Furthermore, I myself could not have been assigned by the U.S. Army to the investigation of UFO debris for more than 22 years.

When I first wrote this book, it was my desire to provide the public with documented proof, with government records that clearly show that something we commonly refer to as UFOs actually exists.

While many records have been declassified and released to the public, many other relevant records remain classified in the interests of national security. Even the documents I could not obtain, therefore, prove that UFOs represent a vital national security issue.

Parts of this book were included in a report I submitted to the U.S. Congress in the hope of getting a congressional hearing into two little-known military operations codenamed Project Moondust and Operation Blue Fly. You will learn in the chapters to come that the U.S. Air Force even lies to members of Congress to conceal the activities of these two missions. Recently, the Air Force has rehashed these old lies into a report called "The Roswell Report: Case Closed," conveniently timed to discredit the fiftieth anniversary commemoration of the Roswell Incident and, by extension, the belief in UFOs by the majority of the American people.

The Air Force states that no records exist—classified or otherwise—on these two missions. However, since December 13,1994, the Air Force has not been able to explain why it still has classified documents on these nonexistent missions. (I can prove that they have at least such documents.) On December 13, 1994,1 filed an appeal for the release of the above-mentioned documents. As of June 1997, the U.S. Air Force has not responded to that appeal. They

have yet to figure out a way to deny these records without admitting they knowingly lied to members of Congress about the existence of these same records.

As for me, I continue my search for answers to some of the many questions raised by the one truth I have come to know about all of this: MAN IS NOT ALONE IN THE UNIVERSE.

Clifford E. Stone

Roswell, New Mexico

June 25, 1997

Author's Introduction

The U.S. government, and specifically the Air Force's Declassification and Review team, released a preemptive attack on the 50th anniversary UFO activities in Roswell, NM on June 24, 1997. The Air Force timed the release of this previously prepared 1996 report in an attempt to strategically deflate what they fear is becoming a popular movement. If the government claims that UFOs don't exist, why should it bother to put the time and effort into creating a 231-page report that unsuccessfully attempts to disprove every bit of evidence supporting the likely scenario of a UFO crash at Roswell in 1947?

The "powers that be" in the Military and Intelligence agencies are not concerned with more Heaven's Gate-type victims, as they claim, but rather in quieting the charges of deliberate government cover-ups.

So how did they deflect all that mistrust of the government? With another elaborate cover-up, of course.

"The Roswell Report: Case Closed" includes such convenient government explanations as balloon-dropped life-sized crash dummies, badly burned crash victims of a military plane, and round hovercraft, all of which must have been mistaken by hysterical civilian witnesses for alien corpses and flying saucers.

To briefly counter this clumsy deflection:

1) All the crucial sightings of dead, live and burnt aliens describe child-sized figures that were half the size of the government's crash dummies explanation. (The dummies were generally 5'4" to 6' in height.) 2) The datings of the Air Force incidents and exercises are up to a decade after Roswell's reports.

3) The slow hovercraft never got higher than several yards, while flying saucer reports by civilians and scores of Air Force pilots involve high altitude crafts with unprecedented speed and maneuverability.

Most important, all these attempts to "close" the Roswell case don't put a dent in the many decades of UFO data collected by civilians and military personnel—like myself—around the nation and world.

For many years now the American Intelligence Community has been charged with the alleged cover-up of UFO data and not releasing this information to the American public or to members of Congress.

Worse than not releasing UFO information to Congress is the verifiable fact that the Intelligence Community regularly lied to Congress about this sensitive subject.

Congress serves as a weighty factor in our democracy's system of checks and balances. Our various Congressional Committees serve as significant watchdogs to oversee those government agencies entrusted with our national security. Because we have our U.S. Constitution and our Congress, we cannot have an all-powerful secret police force that is typical of autocratic nations. While various types of information must be protected (classified) and kept from the public in the legitimate interests of national security, we can never accept that such information may not be discreetly revealed to the relevant Congressional Committee in a closed executive session.

Over the years, Congress has held many open hearings on the subject of UFOs, but there has never been any mention of any executive sessions held on the subject. These hearings have always been based on the Project Blue Book files, with no mention of any other agencies' involvement. This is more than deceptive, since, as you shall read further on, Blue Book was conceived as a government smoke screen to keep the American people from the true depth and scope of its government's work on UFOs.

With the enactment of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) of 1974, documents were released alluding to more than a passive interest by the U.S. Military in UFOs. Exposing Blue Book for what it was, it then became clear that many government agencies other than merely the U.S. Air Force were involved in UFO work. These released documents were once classified and heavily censored. Also, there are strong indications that the Congress was never made aware of the existence of these documents, their classified nature, or even the other agencies' involvement in UFOs.

Not restricted to dramatic UFO events in the 1940s and '50s, many of these documents deal with incidents in the 1970s, '80s, and '90s. They also reflect a concern that UFOs are something real, not theoretical, and that they involve technologies far in advance of our own. If this is truly the case, it means that the Air Force purposely lied to the U.S. Congress and the American people about UFOs' not existing and not posing a potential threat to our security.

I am of the firm belief that Congress should hold a hearing on the involvement of various U.S. intelligence agencies concerning their past and present interest in UFO phenomena. This would not be held to determine, for example, whether discovered UFO debris is composed of materials not found on Earth, but rather to determine if information is being illegally kept from Congress and how we may guarantee that proper channels of information are kept open in the future.

The primary intent of this book is not to provide the American people and members of Congress with reliable documentary evidence of interplanetary spacecraft, even though I would question the reasoning powers of a reader who continues to doubt the reality of UFOs, given the documentation provided in this book. My main goal is to prove through documented evidence that many different government agencies are involved in serious UFO investigation—even though this fact has been expressly denied. In addition, this documentation clearly shows a high level of national security interest, often classified Top Secret; yet the appropriate members of Congress are not being kept informed about significant developments relating to the safety of their constituents.

Our nation is not a banana republic ruled by a military hunta. Congress must protect its own rights and powers, as well as the trust placed in it by the American People. Our senators and representatives who serve in the most significant committees overseeing our national security must be well informed of the activities of all other governmental agencies. We don't want our leaders to find out crucial information about UFOs when it is too late to do anything about this phenomenon. I'm a proud career soldier, but I don't want information of global importance restricted only to military minds.

While it is understood that some information must be kept out of the public domain to insure legitimate national security interests, no justification must

ever be accepted for the exclusion of the U.S. Congress.

Planet Earth may have some serious decisions to make in the immediate future, and we'd better make sure that the leaders of its mightiest nation are involved in a manner that befits our world's primary democracy.

Don't just read this book. Act on it. Make certain that the few (key officers in the Air Force) do not bully the many (our nation's leading senators and congressmen), creating convenient Warren Commission-type reports, such as "The Roswell Report: Case Closed," keeping us in the dark when our skies are lit with vital questions.

Introduction by Stanton T. Friedman

As a nuclear physicist with a strong interest in flying saucers since 1958, and having lectured on the subject "Flying Saucers ARE Real" since 1967 in fifty states, nine provinces, and ten foreign countries, I have met many people who claim to be "UFO researchers." Often what they mean is that they are interested enough to have read several books, many newspaper articles, and seen a few TV shows on the topic. Usually, they have not seriously researched all aspects of the UFO phenomena and have made no objective attempt to evaluate what they have read, seen, or heard.

Most so-called documentaries on television are very short on documentation and very long on unsubstantiated opinion. Both sides of the discussion often seem to take the same approach:

"Don't bother me with the facts; my mind is made up." Debunkers also seem to abide by another rule:

"What the public doesn't know, I won't tell them."

Sergeant Clifford Stone (ret.), in contrast, has spent an enormous amount of time, energy, and money documenting the role of the U.S. Government with regard to the investigation of flying saucers. Stone risked his military career by trying to dig out the facts about highly classified USAF projects such as Moon Dust and Blue Fly. This truly dedicated researcher demonstrates throughout this book that the government agencies responding to his requests often gave contradictory testimonies. There clearly seems to be a certain level of incompetence demonstrated by those who responded to his requests under the Freedom of Information Act. More importantly, there is also a definite indication of intentional misrepresentation by official government agency spokesmen.

It is outrageous to consider that a serving member of our military forces is not enticed to exercise his rights as an U.S. citizen. To the best of my knowledge, the Freedom of Information Act and the various executive orders used to control dissemination, storage, declassification, etc., of government

documents are not restricted to either civilians or die military. As an officer in the Armed Forces, SFC

Stone's primary duty was the defense of this nation's citizens. Wasn't it his duty to do everything possible to inform members of Congress about visitations by aliens? This is especially important in view of the constant stance of government agencies who maintain that UFOs are not a threat to the security of the United States.

Sergeant Stone provides ample evidence of the willingness of our government agencies to lie to its citizens. Even worse, he demonstrates that lies are even told to members of Congress, such as New Mexico's Senator Bingaman.

As Clifford Stone lives in Roswell, New Mexico, he presents a number of documents dealing with the USAF's efforts to cover up the facts about the recovery of a crashed flying saucer near Roswell in July 1947. He includes the complete texts of the report on Roswell by the General Accounting Office and of the Air Force's attempted preemptive strike against the Federal Accounting Office. He points out the Air Force's deceptive and nasty tricks, such as leaving out a crucial phrase from an FBI memo and conveniently omitting a very important quote from the Roswell newspaper article about the crash.

Stone also documents from military sources the fact that Project Blue Book was not even the primary USAF group that concurred with investigation of flying saucer reports. The author describes and criticizes the activities of the other agencies that censored out reports which were often too sensitive to be included in Project Blue Book.

I am frequently surprised that most citizens aren't aware that the U.S. Government maintains special teams ready to retrieve components from interstellar objects that inadvertently crash on Earth. The vast technical resources we maintain for surveillance of the upper and lower atmosphere, including radar and orbital satellites, can trace those rare pieces of Russian (or old Soviet) payloads falling out of orbit and/or crashed flying saucers.

There is obviously a need to provide security as quickly as possible when a

highly classified aircraft, such as a U2, goes down. When a strategic airborne or ground-based vehicle has an accident, a prompt response is necessary to seal off the crash site and to report the significant details. To recover classified components such as code books, sophisticated electronics, or nuclear warheads are obvious necessities.

It should further be noted that our primary sky and ground surveillance systems all produce data that is immediately classified rather that distributed to the news media. Every year our military and intelligence community agencies, such as the National Security Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, the Air Defense Command, and others all detect and monitor flights of "uncorrected targets."

Here is a very provocative quote from a November 1961 USAF document from this book: These three peacetime projects [UFO Investigation, Project Moon Dust, and Project Blue Fly] all involved a potential for employment of qualified field intelligence personnel on a quick-reaction basis to recover or perform field exploitation of unidentified flying objects, or known Soviet Bloc aerospace vehicles, weapons systems and or residual components of technical equipment.

This quote certainly indicates that there would have been standard procedures written for personnel carrying out these functions such as are described in "Majestic-12 Group Special Operations Manual SOM1-1 Extraterrestrial Entities and Technology, Recovery and Disposal," which is revealed in my own book, Top Secret/Majic.

Sergeant Stone is to be congratulated for providing a multitude of government documents, many never before published, for interested readers to evaluate on their own. Some will be especially shocking for those who think U.S. government agencies cannot keep secrets. The unwillingness of agencies to often say no more than "we cannot confirm nor deny" gives a clear indication of high security, and certainly establishes the sensitive nature of matters relating to Unidentified Flying Objects...long after the closure of Project Blue Book.

One can only hope that major media organizations such as the New York Times, the Washington Post, Sixty Minutes, 20/20, etc., will read this book

and expend the same energy blowing the lid off this cosmic Watergate as they did concerning the political one.

The newly established (1995) Executive Order 12958 makes it much more difficult for military and intelligence organizations to keep any files classified for more than twenty-five years. The rule now is "If in doubt, declassify," rather than the reverse philosophy from our Cold War days. The government should justify maintaining Top Secret security status for UFO documents after so many years.

With the efforts of hard working, truth-seeking researchers like Clifford Stone, there is a chance that the truth will finally come out by the end of the century.

Tune 19, 1997 Fredericton, NB, Canada

CHAPTER ONE - UFOs: The Beginning

On June 24,1947, a civilian pilot flying over the Cascade Mountains in Washington State, spotted nine disc-shaped craft flying in formation at a high rate of speed. He radioed in his sightings, fully expecting a rational explanation about some sort of Air Force experiment. No explanation was forthcoming, and the eerie craft remained unidentified. Thus began the modern era of flying saucers.

For the next twenty-two years, the United States Air Force would study flying saucer reports. Later, the Air Force would change the term "flying saucer" to "Unidentified Flying Object (UFO)" as a more appropriate definition of the phenomena. These official studies were to be conducted under such names as Project Sign, Project Grudge and, finally, Project Blue Book.

On December 17, 1969, the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force's official and only publicly known program for investigating Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs).

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on an evaluation of a report prepared by the University of Colorado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects," a review of the University of Colorado's report by the National Academy of Sciences, past UFO studies, and the Air Force's two decades of experience investigating UFO reports.

As a result of these investigations and studies, and of experience gained from investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of Project Blue Book were the following:

(1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security,

(2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represented technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific

knowledge, and

(3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

In 1977, President Carter asked the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to look into the possibility of resuming UFO investigations. After alleging to have studied all the facts available, NASA decided that nothing would be gained by further investigation. The Air Force agreed with that decision, stating that if firm evidence was found justifying further investigation, an appropriate agency would be directed to undertake the effort.

With the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs was rescinded. All documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation was permanently transferred to the National Archives and Records Service in Washington, D.C. where it is available for public review and analysis.

The termination of Project Blue Book, if we are to believe the stated conclusions of the Project itself, should have ended the U.S. Government's involvement and interest in UFOs. But did it? Or did government work with UFOs go underground?

We will investigate this crucial question further, but for now we will focus our analysis on the Air Force's conclusions which brought to an end the U.S. Government's "official" UFO investigative program, Project Blue Book.

For the purpose of this analysis I will limit my comments and references to documents known to have existed prior to the closure of Project Blue Book in 1969. Let's look at those incredible United States Air Force conclusions point by point.(1)

No UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security.

To this point I must retort that if an unknown flying object violates the air

space of the United States then a potential (and I must stress potential) threat to our security does in fact exist. Who is to say that an object hurtling towards a major American city or defense facility is not carrying thermonuclear weapons from a hostile nation or rogue terrorist organization? Can we slouch back and relax at our radar scanners because we cannot identify the flying objects closing in on us. Should we take comfort that these craft are too fast and maneuverable to be known Soviet fighter jets or scud missiles?

Obviously, our armed forces have the primary role of defending our nation from attack. If scrambling fighter jets proves futile, then we, in my humble opinion, had better do what we can to gather information about such phenomena from scientists, aviators and air force personnel worldwide.

Conclusion number one, in short, is illogical and highly disturbing. After Pearl Harbor, the World Trade Center, Oklahoma City, and reports of unauthorized private sales of nuclear submarines and warheads from the corrupt former Soviet military, one would expect that our armed forces would be less cavalier about America's security.

Now we will look at some of the early government documents to see what they say about the Air Force's first conclusion.

In 1948, the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Directorate of Intelligence of the United States Air Force did a joint study of the UFO phenomena. Air Intelligence Report No. 100-203-79, entitled

"Analysis of Flying Object Incidents in the U.S." and dated December 10,1948, was the end result of that study. It concluded:

Since the Air Force is responsible for control of the air in the defense of the U.S. it is imperative that all other agencies cooperate in confirming or denying the possibility that these objects have a domestic origin. Otherwise, if it is firmly indicated that there is no domestic explanation, the objects are a threat and warrant more active efforts of identification and interception.

It must be accepted that some type of flying objects have been observed, although their identification and origin are not discernible. In the interest of

national defense it would be unwise to overlook the possibility that some of these objects may be of foreign origin. (See doc. 1-17.) The above report was classified, "TOP SECRET." Also, the Air Force did not intend for the American Public to ever find out about this report. The Air Force even ordered the report's destruction in an official memorandum dated September 25, 1950. The memo stated:

It is requested that action be taken to destroy all copies of Top Secret Air Intelligence Report Number 100-203-79, subject: "Analysis of Flying Object Incidents in the U.S."

This memo to destroy the report was dated September 25, 1950, and was fortunately lost in a bureaucratic oversight (or, perhaps rescued by some patriotic and concerned officer). The crucial report maintaining the strategic importance of UFO intelligence gathering was thus never destroyed. Through the diligent efforts of Mr. Robert Todd, the document was located and eventually declassified on March 5, 1985.

Again, the importance of this report cannot be overstated. We have official government reportage contradicting the notion that the UFO issue does not impact upon national security. The first conclusion of the government's document is thus highly suspect. We can conclude that our government wants to make the public think that we have discontinued to investigate UFOs, and that the public is supposed to accept the flimsy thinking that UFOs can not pose a security problem.

Where there's smoke there's fire, and where there's a government smoke-screen in the world's most open democracy there is surely a burning conflagration. If the government is lying to us to soothe our nerves, the strategy is backfiring.

On July 26,1952, the plot thickened. The Air Force issued orders to its interceptor pilots to scramble and shoot down UFOs which refused to land when ordered to do so. Obviously, the unidentified craft were within the pilots' visual and radio range. This was no drunken farmer raving about flying saucers during a full moon. The United States faced its greatest security crisis since World War II, and the enemy was not even known! While our fighters were frustrated in their attempt to get close enough to fire, the shooting

orders were rescinded by order of the Commander-in-Chief himself.

Why was the President involved in something as remote and irrelevant as another UFO sighting over some godforsaken wilderness? Because, this time, the UFOs were overflying the White House itself!

The President and military chiefs of staff wisely decided not to engage in combat this unknown force displaying vastly superior aerospace technology. Until forced to fire in self-defense, why start a shooting confrontation when the nation's capital lay directly below? The decision not to act aggressively represented neither cowardice nor lack of interest in the UFOs. Many thousands of lives in the sprawling metropolis below were at stake. Who knew for sure if the very planet's fate may have hung in the balance?

Unfortunately, this same concern for the welfare of the American public may be overextended and misused with regard to the public's right to know. Perhaps the President and military brass that same fateful day in 1952 decided that the American public "did not need to know" what the Air Force pilots and air defense personnel learned about the unimagined power of the UFOs. The gag order may have started as a temporary measure to calm a frightened nation. A half century later, however, we are still forced to obtain our government's military information about UFOs with long and painful ordeals such as the one I have lived through to write this book.

I understand why none of our current history books mark that July day in 1952 as the greatest threat to our nation's capitol since the British invaded in Colonial times. After all, no matter how many fighter planes were involved, no casualties were suffered on either side. Nonetheless, the near confrontation with this unknown threat rocked the nation. July 1952 forever changed the UFO question, no matter how long and hard the nay-sayers have worked to smooth over the incident. The over flights by unidentified craft so alarmed the American public that on July 29,1952, the Pentagon held the largest press conference since the end of World War Two. The subject: UFOs. (See doc. 1-2.) This press conference was held in room 3E-869 of the Pentagon at 4:00 P.M. on July 29, 1952. In attendance were Major General Roger M. Ramey, director of Operations, United States Air Force; Colonel Donald L. Bower, Technical Analysis Division, Air Technical Intelligence Center; Captain Roy L.

James, Electronics Branch, Air Technical Intelligence Center; Captain Edward J Ruppelt, Aerial Phenomenon Branch, Air Technical Intelligence Center; and Mr. Burgoyne L. Griffing, Electronics Branch, Air Technical Intelligence Center.

Of course, this press conference was designed to downplay the public's fears and to allay any security concerns about the inadequacy of our air defenses. These heavy hitters were brought out to practice that great American art of plausible deniability. They tried to explain all of the elaborate and firsthand sightings as misidentifications of known objects and the interaction of unusual weather phenomenon with our defense instrumentation.

Most thinking Americans weren't buying this dog and pony show. We don't call in the President for runaway weather balloons or temporary blips on a radar screen. This wasn't happening within easy bombing range of Walla Walla, Washington, but Washington, DC—the new capital of the Free World.

Americans were not as cynical as they would become after Vietnam and the wave of historic assassinations, but even then they were not willing to let the men in the shiny brass buttons overrule our flyboys' testimony in the cockpits. Those Americans who were concerned with bigger things than the pennant race would not allow sightings of this quantity and quality to be conveniently explained away.

It is interesting to note that on the same day as the press conference (July 29, 1952) the FBI was advised, through Major General Samford's Office (Director of Air Intelligence), that it was, "not entirely impossible that the objects sighted may possibly be ships from another planet such as Mars." The FBI was further advised, "that at the present time there is nothing to substantiate this theory, but the possibility is not being overlooked." (See doc. 1-3.)

This same message was again relayed to the FBI in a memorandum, dated October 27, 1952, in which Air Intelligence stated,

"Air Intelligence still feels flying saucers are optical illusions or atmospheric phenomena, but some Military officials are seriously considering the possibility of interplanetary ships." (See doc. 1-4.) Of course, before Voyager

missions and the Hubble telescope we had all kinds of incorrect theories about artificially dug canals on Mars, but could it be that "some military officials" knew something than the people at Air Intelligence did not know or could not say? The FBI was not in the habit of making fools of itself, and obviously they felt true concern about the possibility of interstellar interference or invasion.

After July 1952, the term "flying saucer" would forever enter our vocabulary. The phenomenon also impacted upon official military policy. Since 1954 an official military directive called Joint Army, Navy, Air Publication 146 (JANAP 146) has required pilots in flight and ships at sea that observe UFOs to report them immediately as a matter of vital national security interest. (See doc. 1-5.) Of course, the justification for this requirement is significant for routine security measures. An enemy bomber or missile might first be reported as an UFO until clarification and identification can be made.

Sightings reported under this regulation are known as CIRVIS reports. CIRVIS is the acronym for Communication Instructions For Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings. While UFO denial has become entrenched in the military, it is significant that this security directive is still in force today. Obviously, the government is still researching UFO sightings as a crucial component of our security gathering information. Any official words to the contrary are just that—contrary words.

CIVRIS reports do not necessarily require top secret security classification. However, anyone leaking information about a CIVRIS report runs the risk of facing a $10,000.00 fine and/or 10 years in prison.

This same penalty applies to those who fail to file CIVRIS reports due to a reluctance on the part of Air and Naval personnel to report sightings of UFOs. To quote one Air Force pilot, "If a space ship flew wing-tip to wing-tip formation with me, I would not report it." This attitude, of course, is disconcerting to the U.S. Air Force in that if any unconventional craft existed, its detection would be hampered by the reluctance to report sightings of any unusual aerial objects.

The government can't have it both ways. They want our men and women in the armed forces to report what they see when in uniform, but to withhold

information to the civilian world when they see something that is not supposed to exist. It is easy to see how the government's close-mouthed attitude towards UFOs clearly intimidates our military personnel, preventing them from doing their best to defend our sovereign territory, skies and seas.

Let's investigate the operative up close, as this book is all about giving readers a firsthand experience with the government's UFO-related documents. Section III, paragraph 208 states in part: Transmission of CIVRIS reports are subject to the U.S. Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Canadian Radio Act of 1938, as amended. Any person who violates the provisions of these acts may be liable to prosecution thereunder. These reports contain information affecting the National Defense of the United States and Canada.... This should not be construed as requiring classification of CIVRIS messages.

The U.S. Air Force's next major, documented encounter with an UFO occurred in the early morning hours of July 17,1957. A U.S. Air Force RB-47, equipped with electronic countermeasures (ECM Equipment), was followed by an UFO for one and one half hours, covering a distance of more than 700 miles. This object was observed visually by the crew, tracked by ground radar, and detected by the on-board ECM equipment of the RB-47. Once again, the pilots were not following a suspicious phenomenon (that might be an aberrant weather condition or apparatus), the RB-47 was being followed and observed by the UFO.

Moreover, the data could not be dismissed as an optical illusion or faulty instrument reading, because eye witnesses plus two different tracking devices confirmed the same thing. This airtight case was brought to the attention of the Condon Committee for its consideration in the so-called "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects."

After studying the case, the Condon Committee concluded:

If a report of this incident, written either by the RB-47 crew or the Wing Intelligence personnel, was submitted in 1957, it apparently is no longer in existence. Moving pictures of radar scope displays and other data said to have been recorded during the incident apparently never existed. Evaluation of the experience must, therefore, rest entirely on the recollection of the crew

members ten years after the event. These descriptions are not adequate to allow identification of the phenomenon encountered."

No, I have not inadvertently quoted from the former Soviet newspaper Pravda or the KGB. This disinformative double-talk is the voice of the so-called Free World, in a published report that makes the Warren Commission look highly reliable. In fact, later in this book you will be able to examine documents I was able to secure from the Soviet military and decide for yourself which of the Cold War superpowers was more paranoid about UFOs.

Thanks to the efforts of the late Dr. James E. McDonald, several military records dealing with the above case were uncovered in the files of Air Force Intelligence. This case and others like it, were never meant to be part of the government's Blue Book Files. These cases were classified as, "Vital Intelligence Information," given a classified status and forwarded, as per routine procedure, to the National Security Agency.

On October 20, 1989, the paper file pertaining to four other such cases, involving RB-47 aircraft, was released to me by Air Force Intelligence. (See doc. 1-6.) This file, which includes the statements of the RB-47 crew members, may be viewed at the end of this chapter. However, the other evidence known to exist remains classified by the National Security Agency at the Top Secret/ UMBRA level to this very day (I will explain the government's classification system in the next chapter). Once again, one can only wonder why this is so if, as the U.S. Air Force states, there is nothing to UFOs, and certainly nothing to be concerned about regarding national security.

The Condon Committee was limited to the Blue Book Files and not made aware of any other files existing within any other government agency. They were limited to only "Secret" material and not aware that much of the information the U.S. Government has on UFOs is classified at the "Top Secret" level and in many cases requires a Special Access Clearance to be viewed. Therefore, the Condon Committee did not get to view the best and most compelling UFO cases with which to base their findings. To be sure, all the Condon Committee received were those cases that the U.S. military and intelligence brass wanted the Committee to view, and those cases that

supported the military's point of view.

Compare this backhanded cover-up activity with the straightforwardness of the Operations and Training Order issued by the Inspector General of the Air Force dated December 24,1959. It stated that,

"Unidentified Flying Objects—sometime treated lightly by the press and referred to as "flying saucers"—must be rapidly and accurately identified as serious Air Force business in the ZI (Zone of the Interior)."

A memo from General Carroll Bolender, USAF, dated October 20, 1969, states: "Reports of unidentified flying objects which could affect national security are made in accordance with JANAP 146 or Air Manual 55-11, and are not part of the Blue Book System." (See Report to Congress in Appendix.) Does this mean that some UFO reports (those involving matters of national security) were never part of the Project Blue Book Files and were never meant to be? Unfortunately, it does. We can be further convinced that the government is concealing far more than in reveals about this topic of vital importance.

The Air Force's second conclusion was:

"There has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as 'unidentified' represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge."

Once again we must go to Air Intelligence Report No. 100-203-79, which states:

"It is evident from the performance characteristics attributed to the unidentified objects at this time that if they are foreign, they involve efficiencies of performance which have not been realized in any operational airborne device in this country. It would, therefore, be a mistake to analyze the technical aspects of the situation within the limits of our own knowledge of practical developments."

A perusal of many other documents here will confirm that these flying objects are clearly not limited to speeds and maneuvers now available to even

our most sophisticated experimental craft. Again, we can only conclude that the government has made a strategic decision (and, I believe, a mistaken one) to be less than truthful with the taxpaying public whom it serves.

Flying disks that registered on radar or, in several celebrated cases, appeared in eyewitness pilot reports, were not the only strange fish in the stratospheric sea. Starting in 1947, the southwestern part of the United States began experiencing a phenomena known as "green fireballs." Disturbing for our national security agencies, most of these sightings were taking place in the State of New Mexico in the vicinity of key military installations. The situation was the cause of such concern that a special secret project was established to investigate the Green Fireball Phenomena. This project was known as Project Twinkle. (See doc. 1-7.)

The conclusions of the Project were inconclusive.

The Air Force was trying to "prove" that the Green Fireballs were natural phenomena, yet the final Project Twinkle Report was not able to support such a conclusion. To compound matters, many reputable scientists believed, "that the observed phenomena are man-made."

The final report reflected the security concerns of Dr. Lincoln La Paz. To quote from a key passage,

"Dr. La Paz expressed the opinion that the fireballs may be of our own military origin, but if not, they are a matter of serious concern."

In short, Dr. La Paz was stating that the phenomena was "man-made" in the sense that they did not at all resemble meteor showers or any other known natural phenomena. The term "man-made," by the way, did not mean that the production of these flying devices were within the technological range of present-day denizens of our planet.

The report's rejection of their preferred conclusion was so upsetting to the Air Force that in 1952, when asked to reclassify the final secret report, they refused to do so, stating: The Scientific Advisory Board Secretariat has suggested that this project not be declassified for a variety of reasons, chief among which is that no scientific explanation for any of the "fireballs" and

other phenomena was revealed by the report and that some reputable scientists still believe that the observed phenomena are man-made.

If science won't conform to Air Force directives, then damn the science. Any sort of natural cause, no matter how far-fetched, would have been acceptable to the military. After all, if the reported phenomena were man-made and not of American origin, they would have to be secret Soviet intelligence gathering devices. This would mean that the U.S. faced imminent Soviet attack or atomic blackmail. If, despite paranoia about the capabilities of Russian space technologists and their captive East German physicists, these fiery craft were not Soviet, then who did make them?

We had ourselves an interstellar threat that made the designers of Sputnik look like kids with an erector set! The possibilities were, to the U.S. Air Force, just too horrifying to discuss with the excitable American people.

The once Top Secret memo dated November 21, 1950, from a Mr. Wilbert B. Smith, a Canadian Government official and UFO Researcher, to the Controller of Telecommunications states the following: I made discreet inquiries through the Canadian Embassy staff in Washington who were able to obtain for me the following information: (a) The matter is the most highly classified subject in the United States Government, rating higher even that the H-Bomb. (b) Flying saucers exist, (c) Their modus operandi is unknown but concentrated effort is being made by a small group headed by Doctor Vannevar Bush, (d) The entire matter is considered by the United States authorities to be of tremendous significance. (See doc. 1-8.)

This once-suppressed document from Ottawa reveals that the Canadians were more interested in harnessing geo-magnetism to create a new technology than concerned about potential security issues.

It states:

The existence of a different technology is borne out by the investigations which are being carried on at the present time in relation to flying saucers.

This was also written by Wilbert Smith, a Canadian official without the least self-consciousness, fear or surprise concerning UFOs.

Granted, Canada was not dueling the USSR for global supremacy and the "fireballs" were not appearing beside her most sensitive military installations. Nonetheless, the Canadian attitude towards UFOs was refreshingly different. Contact with a superior, probably extraterrestrial technology to them simply meant an epochal opportunity to advance humankind.

Compare this attitude to the third and final conclusion reached by the U.S. Air Force: There has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

In July or August of 1948, the Air Technical Intelligence Center published a Top Secret "Estimate of the Situation." The unmentionable "situation" involved those pesky UFOs. The informed opinion presented in this report was that UFOs were interplanetary. The late General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, then Chief of Staff, felt the report lacked proof. As a result, the report was later declassified only to be immediately destroyed.

Why did the U.S. Air Force, in the person of General Vandenberg, feel that they had to declassify the report before destroying it? No such requirements existed then or now. They could have destroyed it as a classified document, with no need for declassification. To be sure, once a document is declassified, there exist no national security concerns and the contents of the document should be available to the public at large. The Air Force wanted the document to sound unimportant, thus declassified, but without the accessibility of declassification. By ordering the destruction of the document, General Vandenberg was ensuring that the document, with its conclusion that UFOs were, in fact, interplanetary spaceships, would not become public knowledge.

The world, least of all the American Public, was to never know that the U.S. Air Force ever considered planetary defense strategies to face the threat of spaceships, UFOs or flying saucers. You see, if a classified document is ordered destroyed, a classified document record of destruction is created on the destroyed document and one copy is usually retained for historical reference. This is not the case with an unclassified document, and no records are required to be retained on its destruction. So declassification was merely a ploy to keep embarrassing vital information away from the people of the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Project Magnet, a formerly classified 1952 Canadian Government report on UFOs concluded: It appears then, that we are faced with a substantial probability of the real existence of extra-terrestrial vehicles, regardless of whether or not they fit into our scheme of things. Such vehicles of necessity must use a technology considerably in advance of what we have. It is therefore submitted that the next step in this investigation should be a substantial effort towards the acquisition of as much as possible of this technology, which would without doubt be of great value to us. (See doc. 1-9.) As reinforced by the documents provided here, the U.S. Government was too busy telling the general public there was no such thing as UFOs therefore they did not discuss the subject of possible technological progress that could be learned from UFOs. Behind the scenes, they not only believed UFOs were something real, they were also quite concerned about UFOs presenting a national security threat. After all, the only justification the U.S. Government can use for classifying material Secret and Top Secret is national security concerns. Could the difference in attitude between the American and Canadian governments have anything to do with the fact that the self-declared kings of the Free World were not ready to admit to being helplessly inferior to another, albeit unknown, power.

All the documents that we have discussed so far have been documents generated during the existence of the Air Force sponsored UFO investigations. Let us assume for the moment that the U.S. Government believes the basic "official" conclusions of the Air Force investigations. Should it not stand to reason that if the U.S. Government is no longer interested in conducting any "official" investigations into the matter of UFOs, that the intelligence community would not collect intelligence and field data concerning UFOs? Remember, the U.S. Government officially stopped investigating UFOs in December 1969.

But, what if the U.S. Government did not stop having an interest in UFOs in 1969, which is the more likely scenario? Would the information the intelligence community gathers on UFOs need to be classified in the interest of national security? If so, why?

It shall be proven to you in the following chapters of this book that the U.S. Government still does has an interest in UFOs and requires careful collection

of data. The fact that these reports are not known to the public should indicate that some national security interest or concern is definitely involved.

Furthermore, most of the material on UFOs the U.S. Government has collected since 1969 is once again classified in the interest of national security. We will also see, from the information that has been released, why UFOs present a potential threat to our national security, and specifically to our national defense infrastructure and capabilities.

Along with Operation Blue Fly, involving UFO sightings and overflights, you will be hearing about Project Moondust which involved the collection of space debris and other physical evidence that was used in the investigations regarding suspected UFO activity. The typical investigation often took fourteen days and, in some cases, lasted months. The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) would direct the U.S. Air Force to appoint a Project Moondust officer to serve as a contact within the area of investigation. After the "mission window" had closed, the assigned Project Moondust officer's duty would be terminated.

I wish to remind the reader that Project Moondust was to deal only with objects of non-U.S. origin or objects of unknown origin. While some of our own "space junk" (such as booster rocket fragments) might have initially come under Moondust investigation, such debris would have been quickly indentified.

Space objects of domestic origin, in fact, came under the jurisdiction of NASA rather than the Department of Defense. Moondust was a primary concern of the Department of Defense and not NASA because of the very real foreign intelligence interest in these items.

Whether or not the Canadians were right about potential technological benefits from such investigations, the security (or insecurity) apparatus of the Defense Department overshadowed the NASA scientists at Moondust sites. From its inception, Moondust was in the hands of soldiers rather than scientists. Project Moondust was established for the sole "peacetime mission" of locating, recovering, and delivering "descended foreign space vehicles." This included objects of unknown origin. Also, Moondust involved the gathering of technical intelligence data on the development of the Soviet

space programs and their intended purposes. In the charged atmosphere of the Cold War, losing the Space Race was akin to losing any claims to the possible riches of the solar system.

In 1973, the DIA had the State Department inform all of its Embassies and Consular Posts to use the code word "Moondust" when reporting "cases involving the examination of non-U.S. space objects or objects of unknown origin." Based upon the information provided, "the Department of State in conjunction with other interested agencies will determine subsequent action required."

On August 28, 1970, a Soviet satellite (COSMOS 316) broke up upon re-entering the earth's atmosphere and crashed across the American Midwest. Six fragments of this satellite were recovered in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. We were able to ascertain the origin of the objects through tracking data and by analysis of the fragments themselves. We now had samples of foreign debris to compare with physical evidence that was much more difficult to identify. In brief, earth-made space junk burns up so much on the way down that the remnants are never very large. This is why the proceedings of 1972 Senate hearings on the topic are of special interest, especially the answer to the ninth question that was asked.

The question: "Have any fragments as large as these ever come back to earth from U.S. or other Soviet satellites?"

The answer: "We do not have any record of a NASA fragment or of another Soviet fragment as large as the largest COSMOS 316 fragment surviving re-entry. The largest COSMOS 316 fragment is approximately 4 ft. X 4 ft. and weighs 640 lbs." (See Report to Congress in Appendix.) Compare those numbers to a once classified DIA document dated August 17, 1967, out of Sudan: Local press, 17 August, 1967, reported that a satellite, cube shaped, weighing approximately three tons, discovered 3 August, 50 miles from Kutum... Satellite described as made of soft metal, presumably light aluminium, in oblong cubes measuring two inches by one inch tightly fastened together and covered by a silky material. Nationality not identified, as no inscriptions evident on outer surface. Local authorities in El Fasher have photographs and, with difficulty, cut samples.

Could it be that the State Department forgot about the object found in Sudan on August 17, 1967, and the fact it weighed about three tons? Or could it be that the State Department was, in fact, very truthful and that no space fragment of U.S. or Soviet origin had been recovered weighing more than 640 lbs.? If the object recovered in Sudan, weighing three tons, was not from the American or Soviet space program, from which nation or planet did it originate?

Neither NASA, the DIA, nor the State Department are willing to release any other information on the Sudan case. As it is with similar cases, they consider this information to be classified and not releasable under criteria provided by Executive Order 12356.

When it comes to the Air Force's Operation Blue Fly recovery of such objects, the Air Force swears by Executive Order 12356. When confronted with their own documentation as to the existence of Operation Blue Fly, they still respond that they may neither deny nor confirm the existence or nonexistence of any such records under the criteria provided by Executive Order 12356, not even to members of Congress.

It is this kind of resistance that I had to battle in my career-long struggle to uncover what the government really knows about UFOs. At one point I even wrote to my Commander in Chief, President George Bush, to complain about armed forces irregularities. This so upset my superiors that I got slapped into solitary, being confined in a small room of the building I worked in. This was done in an effort to keep me from contacting members of Congress regarding my concerns over the Intelligence Community's withholding of information on UFOs from the Congress.

However, during my lunch hours I was able to make those calls that I was "ordered" not to make, and in the evenings I wrote those letters I was "ordered" not to write. I was reinstated to my duties, and three field-grade officers over me were relieved of their duties pending transfers. I have paid a high price for my continued crusade for the truth, as you will learn later in this book.

As you now turn to the documents that pertain to this chapter, please know that every page, every line not crossed out by the military censor, came at a

great price. Why am I prepared to pay such prices?

Why am I on this strange personal mission? Because I saw an UFO at close range as a child and subsequently dedicated my life to studying UFOs for the Armed Forces of my country.

One day the whole truth will be open to us, the regular working people of this world, and all my efforts—and your support—will have been worthwhile.

CHAPTER TWO - UFOs and National Security

As we have seen from Chapter One of this book, the United States Government apparently had considered the subject of UFOs a matter of national security, at the same time telling the American public that there was no need for alarm because UFOs just did not exist.

In addition, the very first conclusion of every government UFO investigation was that UFOs did not represent a threat to our national security. This, in my opinion, is the most important conclusion reached by the Air Force: It would justify no further investigation, as far as the military and intelligence communities were concerned, into the matter of UFOs.

So, after December 17, 1969, the U.S. Government should have been out of the UFO business forever; that is, if they really and truthfully believed their own conclusions. But did they really believe them?

I feel that it is important, before we continue, to define some key terms in order to better understand the meaning of the classification system used by the U.S. Government. What superior source could we use for these definitions than our own government?

The following definitions are taken directly from the United States Army, Army Regulation (AR) 380-5, entitled "Department of the Army Information Security Program":

• SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION—Information and material that requires special controls for restricted handling within compartmented intelligence systems and for which compartmentalization is established.

• SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM— Any program imposing need-to-know or access controls beyond those normally required for access to Confidential, Secret, or Top Secret information.

Such a program includes, but is not limited to, special clearance,

adjudication, or investigative requirements; special designation of officials authorized to determine need-to-know; or special lists of persons determined to have a need-to-know.

• CONFIDENTIAL—Shall be applied only to information or material the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security.

• SECRET—Shall be applied only to information or material the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to the national security.

• TOP SECRET—Shall be applied only to information or material the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security.

The above terms were taken directly from official Army sources (AR) 380-5. They are important because they clearly define the classification system and show that the highest classification is Top Secret. They also show that in some programs known to exist you need more than a Top Secret Clearance. Keep these terms in mind for this and the other chapters of this book.

Several other terms should be defined here. However, I could not find the official definitions for those terms in any unclassified government documents that I had access to.

Therefore, I trust that the reader will accept the following generally accepted definitions:

• NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION—Any information or material the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause serious or exception ably grave damage to the security of the United States of America.

• NATIONAL INSECURITY—Any information or material the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause serious or exceptionally grave damage to the censors who wish to keep the truth from the General Public.

Now that we have seen the definitions and have a better understanding of what they mean, keep these terms in mind as we continue with this chapter.

We have seen that the U.S. Government stopped investigating UFOs in December 1969. Officially, the U.S. Government does not have any interest in UFOs. But is this really the case?

We are going to look at some UFO events in which apparently there was some government interest.

These events took place after the closure of Project Blue Book, and in these cases the government documents dealing with them were initially classified, in the interests of national security.

All of the cases we are about to discuss are military cases, involving either the U.S. Military or the military of a foreign government. I have chosen these cases because I feel they can best illustrate what is meant by a matter of national security. To be sure, there are many other such examples—many still highly classified—in the interests of national security, of course.

During late October and early November 1975, various U.S. Air Force bases across the northern United States and Canada were picking up UFOs both on radar and visually. UFO sightings were reported by such bases as Loring, Wurtsmith, Minot, and others.

At the times of these sightings, the official documentation covering them was classified from Confidential to at least Secret. I presently have over 300 pages of documents dealing with these sightings from various government agencies released through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Once these sightings became public knowledge, the U.S. Air Force attempted to dismiss them as helicopters and temperature inversions. If they were helicopters, then we have a very serious problem in that the Air Force was powerless to prevent these "helicopters" from "landing" inside nuclear weapons storage areas.

Furthermore, no arrests were ever made. Do you, the reader, really believe that our military is that helpless against this type of intrusion by helicopters?

In the U.S. Air Force there exists a reluctance among its personnel to use such terms as "UFOs" or "flying saucers." It is preferred that the term "unknown" be used, as opposed to "UFO."

To illustrate my point, let me quote from two official documents concerning the 1975 overflights dealing with the same incident. The first quote is from the NORAD Command Director's Log. The second quote is from the 24th NOFLAD Region Senior Director's Log. (See doc.JH'7?)

8 Nov 75/0753Z: 24th NORAD region unknown track J330, heading SSW, 12000 feet. 1 to 7 objects, 46.46 (degrees) N x 109.23W.

Two F-106 scrambled out of Great Falls at 0754Z. SAC reported visual sighting from Sabotage Alert Teams (SAT) Kl, K3, LI and L6 (lights and jet sound). Weather section states no anomalous propagation or northern lights.

0835Z SAC SAT Teams K3 and L4 report visual, K3 reports target at 300 feet altitude and L4 reports target at 5 miles. Contact lost at 0820Z. F-106's returned to base at 0850Z with negative results.

0905Z Great Falls radar search and height had intermittent contact.

0910Z SAC teams again had visual (Site C-l, 10 miles SE Standford, Montana).

0920Z SAC CP reported that when F-106's were in area, targets would turn out lights, and when F-106's left, target would turn lights on. F-106's never gained visual or radar contact at anytime due to terrain clearance. This type of activity has been reported in the Malmstrom area for several days although previous to tonight no unknowns were declared. The track will be carried as a remaining unknown.

And now, the extract from the 24th NORAD Region Senior Director's Log:

8 Nov 75 (0635Z)—A security camper team at K.-4 reported UFO with white lights, one red light 50 .yards behind white. Personnel at K-1 seeing same object. 8 Nov 75 (0645Z)—Height personnel picked up objects 10 -13,000 feet, Track J330, EKLB 0648, 18 knots, 9,500 feet. Objects as many as

seven, as few as two A/C. 8 Nov 75 (0745Z)—Conversation about the UFOs; Advised to go ahead and scramble; but to be sure and brief pilots, FAA. Go easy and the fighters will not descend below 12,000 ft.

8 Nov 75 (0753Z)—J330 unknown 0753. Stationary/seven knots/ 12,000. One (varies to seven) object.

None, no possibility, EKLB 3746, two F-106, GTF, SCR 0754. NCOC notified. 8 Nov 75 (0820Z)—Lost radar contact, fighters broken off at 0825, looking in area of J331 (another height finder contact). 8 Nov 75 (0850Z)—Directed Ftrs to RTB (return to base). 8 Nov 75 (0905Z)—From SAC CP; L-sites had fighters and objects; fighters did not get down to objects.

8 Nov 75 (0953Z)— From SAC CP: From four different points; Observed objects and fighters; when fighters arrived in the area, the lights went out; when fighters departed, the lights came back on; to NCOC.

8 Nov 75 (0953Z)— From SAC CP: L-5 reported object increased in speed - high velocity, raised in altitude and now cannot tell the object from stars; to NCOC. 8 Nov 75 (1105Z)—From SAC CP: E-l reported a bright white light (site is approximately 60 nautical miles north of Lewistown). NCOC notified.

Here we have two different Air Force documents referring to the same incident. One document talks of an "UFO" being involved. The other talks of an "unknown" being involved. Could it be that the Air Force now wishes to call UFOs unknowns?

Either way, the U.S. Air Force has yet to answer satisfactorily all the mysteries surrounding these sightings.

It would not be until the mid-nineties that the American public would learn that the Soviet Union was experiencing similar phenomena around its nuclear storage areas. There was one incident, involving a missile silo, in which the missile started to launch itself while an UFO hovered overhead. The missile crew at the site of this event was powerless to prevent the missile from launching. However, as the UFO departed the site, the missile mysteriously shutdown.

Had the missile launched, it would have been the start of World War III. The missile was programmed to strike a major city in the United States, and once it was on its way to its programmed target the Soviets would have had no way to recall it.

This event generated great concern and alarm among the Soviet military leaders. So much so, that they conducted a large-scale investigation of the event. This led to the closing of the site; and no answers were ever provided by the Soviet Military to explain the incident.

In 1976, the National Military Command Center (NMCC) in the Pentagon continued to receive UFO reports from its military personnel—whether or not it wanted them. UFOs, it seemed, just would not go away, no matter how badly the military wished them too.

On January 21, 1976, the following report was received by the NMCC: (See doc. 2-2.) Two UFOs are reported near the flight line at Cannon AFB, New Mexico. Security Police observing them reported the UFOs to be 25 yards in diameter, gold or silver in color with blue light on top, hole in the middle and red light on bottom. Air Force is checking with radar. Additionally, checking weather inversion data.

The NMCC did not have to wait long for the next UFO report from the field. On January 31,1976, they received the following report from Eglin Air Force Base, Florida: (See doc. 2-3.) At 310805 received phone call from AFOC: MG Lane, Armament and Development Test Center, Eglin AFB, Florida called and reported an UFO sighting from 0430 EST to 0600 EST. Security Policemen spotted lights from what they called an UFO near an Eglin Radar site.

Photographs of the lights were taken. The Eglin Office of Information has made a press release on the UFO.

An interesting side note to this case is that the Air Force in its news release stated that the UFO was nothing more then lights from a nearby building. However, the Air Force has to this day never released the photographs taken by the Security Police.

The United States Army was also having its share of UFO sightings. On July 30, 1976, the NMCC received the following report from Fort Ritchie: (See doc. 2-4.)

0255 - Two separate patrols from Site R reported sighting 3 oblong objects with a reddish tint, moving east to west. Personnel were located at separate locations on top of the mountain at Site R. 0300 -

Desk Sergeant at Site R went to the top of the Site R mountain and observed an UFO over the ammo storage area at 100-200 yards altitude. 0345 - An Army Police Sergeant on the way to work at Site R reported sighting an UFO in the vicinity of Site R.

The United States Navy had its problems with UFOs, too. On the night of May 14, 1978, the Navy's Pinecastle Electronic Warfare Range had an UFO Incident. In this case the UFO was both visually sighted and tracked by radar. It was reported as displaying red, green, and white lights. Also, the UFO apparently took evasive action when there was an attempt to lock radar on the object.

The Public Affairs Officer, in the cover letter to the information that was sent to me by the Jacksonville Naval Air Station, had this to say about the incident: (See doc. 2-5.)

I have never been a believer in "UFOs," but I assure you I am convinced that a number of people witnessed an unexplainable event that night. The speed of the object ruled out a helicopter and the reported maneuverability ruled out any aircraft including VSTOLs that we are aware of.

What was seen by the people at Pinecastle that night? We may never know. With the Air Force maintaining that it no longer has any interest in UFOs, it is interesting to note that in July and August 1980, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) found it necessary to become involved in events happening around Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico. (See docs. 2-6 and 2-7.) On August 8, 1980, three Security Policemen on duty inside the Manzano Weapons Storage Area sighted an unidentified light in the air that traveled from north to south over the Coyote Canyon area of the Department of Defense Restricted Test Range of Kirtland Air Force Base. The light

traveled "at great speed," and would make sudden stops. In addition, the three observers saw the object land in the Coyote Canyon area.

On August 9, 1980, a Sandia Security Guard reported observing a round, disk-shaped object that had landed near an alarmed structure. As the Security Guard approached the object on foot, the object, he said, "took off in a vertical direction at a high rate of speed."

On October 24, 1980, a Dr. Paul F. Bennewitz reported to the Kirtland Office of Special Investigations that he had knowledge and evidence of a threat against Manzano Weapons Storage area. According to the OSI report: "The threat was from Aerial Phenomena over Manzano." Dr. Bennewitz's evidence consisted of "photographs and over 2600 feet of 8mm motion film depicting unidentified aerial objects flying over and around Manzano Weapons Storage Area and Coyote Canyon Test Area." Bennewitz's data was analyzed by Jerry Miller, Chief, Scientific Advisor for the Air Force Test and Evaluation Center.

After analyzing Dr. Bennewitz's data, Miller informed the Kirtland OSI Office:

... the evidence clearly shows that some type of unidentified aerial objects were caught on film.

However, no conclusions could be made whether these objects pose a threat to Manzano/Coyote Canyon areas.

On November 10, 1980, Dr. Bennewitz presented a briefing of his data to the Air Force brass at Kirtland Air Force Base. According to the OSI report, " [the] AFOSI would not become involved in the investigation of these objects."

This same response was given to Senator Domenici when his office contacted the Kirtland AFOSI Office. Here, again, we have unusual objects being reported and photographed in restricted areas vital to our nation's defense and the Air Force would have us believe they are not interested. Should we ignore all this? Can we afford to?

During the period between December 27-29, 1980, a chain of unusual events occurred at the Royal Air Force Base in Woodbridge, England. These events were witnessed by U.S. Air Force Security Police Personnel, as well as by the Deputy Base Commander, LTC. Charles I. Halt. (See docs. 2-8 and 2-9.) Strange lights were reported being seen out side the back gate at RAF Woodbridge, early in the morning of December 27,1980. The security police patrolmen who were sent to investigate the strange lights reported seeing an object. The object was described as metallic in appearance and triangular in shape, approximately two to three meters across the base and approximately two meters high.

The object itself had a pulsating red light on top and banks of blue lights underneath. The object was either hovering or on legs. The next day, three depressions were found in the area where the object had apparently landed. Also, the background radiation readings were above normal in the landing area with peak readings in the three depressions.

Later on, in the early morning hours of December 29, 1980, a red sun-like object was seen through the trees near the base. The object moved about and pulsed. At one time it appeared to throw off glowing particles, then broke into five separate white objects, and then disappeared. Immediately thereafter, three star-like objects were seen in the sky—two objects to the north and one to the south. The objects to the north appeared to be elliptical through an 8-12-power lens. They then turned to full circles. These objects remained in the sky for an hour or more. The object to the south was visible for two or three hours and beamed down a stream of light from time to time.

The official explanation for these sightings was a lighthouse. If the sightings were in fact caused by a lighthouse, why were they not seen before or since? What kind of lighthouse moves around and flies?

That would have to be some very special lighthouse!

The thirty or so military personnel who witnessed these events have no idea what they saw. They do know it was not a lighthouse, meteor, or anything else they can identify with. To them, the events they were involved in and witnessed those nights in December 1980 still remain unexplained and unsolved.

The next incident we will discuss is taken from a U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Report concerning UFOs sighted over Brazil. The text of the report reads as follows: (See doc. 2-10.) 1. [censored]... according to sources, at least 20 unidentified objects were observed by several aircrews and on radar the night of 19 May 86. The objects were first seen by a pilot of a Xingu aircraft, transporting Ozires Silva, former President of Embraer between Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Fighters were launched from Santa Cruz AB (Air Base) [censored]... at approximately 2100 hours (9:00 P.M.).

Although all three made radar contact, only one of the three pilots managed to see what he described as red, white and green lights. Shortly afterward, radar contact was made with similar objects near Brasilia and three Mirages (jet fighters) were launched from Annapolis AB [censored]... .All made radar and visual contact at 20,000 feet. They reported that they were escorted by thirteen of these disks with red, green, and white lights at a distance of one to three miles. The objects then rapidly disappeared from both ground and airborne radars.

2. [censored]... the Air Minister is quoted by the press as saying there were three groups of targets on the ground radar and that the scopes of the airborne radars were saturated.

Comment: [censored]... while RO does not believe in UFOs or all the hoopla that surrounds previous reporting, there is too much here to be ignored. Three visual sightings and positive radar contact from three different types of radar systems, leads one to believe that something arrived over Brazil the night of 19 May.

The subject of this report was entitled,

"BAF [Brazilian Air Force] Has a Close Encounter of the First Kind."

The report also carried the following warning:

"This is an info report, not finally evaluated intel [intelligence]." *

In addition, the DIA released six pages of a larger document, dealing with the sightings of UFOs over Belgium in 1990. It is interesting to note that,

according to the DIA, there is no requirement for that agency to collect information on UFOs and, as a result, no analysis was done on these sightings.

However, the DIA still felt it necessary to consider some of the information pertaining to these sightings as classified in the interest of national security.

The cover letter from the DIA states:

"The information withheld is exempt from release pursuant to (Title) 5 U.S.C. (Section) 552 (b) (1) and (b) (2), Freedom of Information Act. Subsection (b) (1) applies to information properly classified under the criteria provided by Executive Order 12356."

Then, in the next paragraph, the DIA states:

"This Agency has no requirements for the collection of information pertaining to the subject of UFOs, therefore this Agency does not analyze information relating to that subject."

I asked the DIA why did they have classified information on UFOs if they are not required to collect such material and analyze it; and since this information is classified in the interest of national security, should it not be analyzed?

To date, the DIA has been unable or unwilling to answer those questions.

I feel that the cases we have discussed in this chapter clearly show that some type of unknown object or objects is operating in our airspace and has the ability to come and go as "they" wish. It would also appear that our military is powerless to do anything about "them."

This does represent a potential threat to our national security, as well as to our ability to defend ourselves should we ever find it necessary to do so.

On December 7,1941, radar was still relatively new to the American Military. However, a radar unit was operational on the morning of December 7, 1941, in the Hawaiian Islands when they picked up many targets heading toward the islands. The duty officer (OD) was notified of these targets by the radar

operators. The OD chose to disregard the report, dismissing them for the B-I7s (bombers) known to be coming in from the mainland. Had this officer been more alert and properly carried out his duties, the outcome of the attack on Pearl Harbor would have been very different.

All the information concerning the incidents that we have discussed in this chapter is raw intelligence data. None of the intelligence assessments of the raw data has ever been released via the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The U.S. Government would have us believe that no such reports or assessments exist.

Could it really be that the military has forgotten the lesson learned at Pearl Harbor? Are the people in our government who are in charge of these matters alert, and are they correctly carrying out their duties?

From a military viewpoint, I cannot accept that, given the evidence presented in this book, they are properly doing their jobs.

CHAPTER THREE - UFOs and Advanced Technology

In the last chapter we discussed cases involving the military in UFO sightings. It was my desire to show the reader that the U.S. Government does, in fact, have documentation reflecting that some UFOs present a potential threat to our national security by their actions. This is evident by the interest shown them by the military.

The official documents that were used to illustrate these points were initially classified by the U.S. Government, in the interests of national security. Also, those cases of UFO sightings were incidents that happened after the closure of the official U.S. Government involvement in UFO research.

In this chapter we will discuss some cases, once again involving the military, which I feel best illustrate that in some UFO incidents the object or objects involved clearly demonstrated the existence of advanced technology.

I would ask the reader to keep in mind the terms defined in Chapter Two. These definitions are important, for they show that Top Secret is the highest security classification. They also show that, with Secret and Top Secret classifications, information can, and often does, become compartmented and requires a special access clearance—thus leading to the misconception that there exist classifications higher than Top Secret.

The documents that will be used to discuss the incidents in this chapter were, at one time, classified as at least Confidential, in the interest of national security. It is my belief that the information the U.S. Government has on the very first incident we will discuss in this chapter is classified Top Secret Umbra (TSU). To view Top Secret Umbra information, you need to be cleared for Top Secret information, possess a special access clearance, and have a strict need-to-know (Umbra is the code word to identify compartmentalized information gathered from signal intelligence intercepts—intelligence gathered from monitoring military radio traffic). Although the information was obtained by the U.S. Air Force Security Service (OLA "A,"

6947th Security Squadron), for some unknown reason it is being maintained and controlled by the National Security Agency.

One day in March, 1967, Cuban radar installations reported a bogey approaching the Cuban landmass from the northeast. Two Cuban MIG-21 interceptors were scrambled when the bogey crossed Cuban air space at an altitude of approximately 10,000 meters and at a speed approaching Mach (the speed of sound). The interceptors were directed to the bogey by Cuban Ground Control Intercept and were guided to within 5 kilometers of the object. According to U.S. intelligence reports, the wing leader reported that the object was a bright metallic sphere with no visible markings or appendages.

After a futile attempt to contact the object for identification, Cuban Air Defense Headquarters ordered the wing leader to arm his weapons and destroy the object. The wing leader reported his missiles armed and his radar locked-on. Seconds later, the wing man began screaming to the ground controller that the wing leader's aircraft had exploded. After regaining his composure, he further reported that there was neither smoke nor flame: the aircraft had disintegrated. U.S. intelligence also detected that Cuban radar reported that the object quickly accelerated and climbed beyond 30,000 meters. At last report it was heading south-southwest toward South America.

A spot report was sent to the *National Security Agency* (**NSA**) Headquarters, which is standard operating procedure (SOP) in any case involving aircraft loss by a hostile country. The NSA was—and still is—required to acknowledge receipt of such a report. However, the NSA for some unexplained reason did not acknowledge receipt of this report. Therefore, a follow-up spot report was submitted by the U.S. Air Force Security Service. Within hours of the retransmission of the spot report, the 6947th received orders to ship all tapes and pertinent intelligence to the Agency (NSA) and was told to list the incident in the squadron files as aircraft loss due to equipment malfunction.

We are indebted to author and researcher Stanton T. Friedman, who initially broke news of the above incident to the public after being told the story by a former Air Force Intelligence Specialist. However, did this incident really happen? Is this story true?

I wrote to the National Security Agency and asked them, under the Freedom of Information Act, for any information they might have on the incident. They never answered my request.

Next, I wrote to the Office of the Secretary of Defense. I also asked for the aid of Senator Richard Stone's office to insure that I received a reply. On November 15, 1979, an interim response from the Air Force's Electronic Security Command was forwarded to me in which I was informed that a time extension was necessary for the proper processing of my request for the following reason: "The need for consultation, which shall be conducted with all practicable speed, with another agency having a substantial interest in the determination of the request." That other agency was in fact the National Security Agency, which still does not wish for the public to know the truth about this most unusual incident. (See doc. 3-1.)

On November 27, 1979, I was forwarded the agency's decision, which read in part as follows: (See doc. 3-2.)

The type of information necessary to respond to your request is classified in accordance with DOD security directives and is therefore exempt from release under authority of (Tide) 5 U.S.C. 552(b). This information is properly and currently classified in the interest of national defense as specifically authorized under criteria established by Executive Order 12056 and implemented by regulation.

Here we have an admission of the existence of some type of information dealing with the March 1967 Cuban Incident. Armed with this admission, I decided to appeal the Air Force's decision to withhold this information.

The Office of the Secretary, Department of the Air Force, responded to my appeal in a letter dated February 21, 1980. The letter read in part: (See doc. 3-3.)

We may neither confirm nor deny the occurrence of the incident you described, or the existence of any records on the subject.

Also, they corrected an error that appeared in every piece of my correspondence with the Intelligence Community concerning the incident. I

was asking for information on the loss of a MIG-23. In the Air Force's response to me on February 21, 1980, they correctly called the lost aircraft a MIG-21. How could they have known it was a MIG-21, when I was asking for information pertaining to a MIG-23?

Unless, of course, they had documentation concerning the loss of a MIG-21, which I had described to them in my correspondence. Also, the Air Force apparently had upgraded the security classification of these documents.

If an agency acknowledges the existence of classified information on an incident, as the U.S. Air Force did in its response of November 27,1979, this clearly indicates the existence of some sort of information.

If that same agency then chooses to respond that they may neither deny nor confirm the existence or nonexistence of information concerning this same incident upon appeal, this once again clearly shows that the information has gone from Secret or Top Secret under the regular classification system to Secret or Top Secret under the Special Access Program, as outlined under the authority of Executive Order 12356. In other words, the agency is stating, in effect, that, using the authority of Executive Order (EO) 12356, Section 3.4 (f)(1), it may neither confirm nor deny the existence or nonexistence of information at the direction of the President of the United States.

After the final appeal action was taken on my request, all information and tapes pertaining to the incident were returned to the National Security Agency for safekeeping, where it remains, still classified Top Secret Umbra, to this day. (See doc. 3-4.)

If the U.S.S.R. or the United States does not have a weapons system that can disintegrate a fighter aircraft in flight, then exactly who or what had this advanced technology in March 1967?

In our next case we will see that in many incidents members of the Intelligence Community do not communicate with one another, leading some agencies to believe documents are still classified after they have been downgraded and released to the public. We will also find the Department of Defense stating, as in this case, that no other documentation exists—only to find out later that more documentation does exist at a higher classification!

At about 12:30 A.M. on the morning of September 19,1976, the Imperial Iranian Air Force's (IIAF) command post in the Tehran area received four calls from one of the city's suburbs reporting a series of strange airborne objects. Some reported seeing a bird like object while others reported a helicopter with bright lights. However, there was no helicopter activity in the area of the reports at that time. The senior officer on duty at the command post attempted to convince the callers that they were only seeing stars.

The officer, unable to convince the callers that they were just seeing stars, decided to have a look for himself.

Stepping outside the command post and looking to the north, he observed a star-like object. Only the object was larger and brighter then a star or planet. In addition, the object appeared to be moving!

Knowing that there was no aircraft activity in the area of his observation, he immediately had an IIAF F-4 scrambled to investigate and attempt to identify the unknown.

As the F-4 approached the city of Tehran, the pilot reported seeing a brilliantly lit object that could be seen easily from 70 miles away. When the F-4 was approximately 25 miles from the object, the F-4 lost all instrumentation and UHF/VHF communications. Upon breaking off the intercept and turning toward his home base, all systems returned to normal. As one U.S. Air Force Intelligence Officer involved in the case commented, " [It was] as if the strange object no longer regarded the aircraft as a threat."

At 1:40 A.M. a second F-4 was scrambled. As this second F-4 approached the UFO the back-seater (weapons officer) reported a radar-lock on the UFO at 27 NM (nautical miles) in a 12 o'clock high position with a rate of closure (VC) of 150 knots. When the F-4 reached the 25 NM point, the object began to move away maintaining a constant separation distance while still visible on the radar scope.

The size of radar return was comparable to that of a KC-135 military tanker (a 707 airliner used by the military for refueling other aircraft in flight). The brilliance of the light from the object made it impossible to estimate the actual size of object. However, visually, according the U.S. intelligence

reports on the incident, it resembled flashing strobe lights arranged in a rectangular pattern and alternating blue, green, red, and orange. The sequence of the lights was so fast that all the colors could be seen at once.

As the second F-4 pursued the object south of Tehran, a second brightly lit giant object (appearing to be about one-half to one-third the size of the full moon) detached itself from the original UFO and headed straight for the F-4 at a high rate of speed. The pilot attempted to fire an AIM-9 missile at the object, but at that instant his weapons control panel went off and he lost all UHF/VHF communications. At this point the pilot initiated a turn and negative G dive to get away from the oncoming object. However, as he turned the object fell in behind his aircraft at what appeared to be about a 3- to 4-NM distance. As the pilot continued to turn away from the primary object, the second object went to the inside of his turn, then returned to the primary object for a perfect rendezvous.

Shortly after the second object joined with the primary object, another object appeared to come out of the other side of the primary one, going straight down at a great rate of speed. Having regained control of their weapons and communication systems, the F-4 crew watched the third object, anticipating a large explosion when it struck the ground. However, it landed gently and cast a bright light over a two-to three-kilometer area. The pilot flew his aircraft as low over the area as possible, fixing the exact location where the object landed.

Upon returning to their base, both crewmen had difficulty in adjusting their night vision devices for landing. There was also a lot of interference on the UHF, and each time they passed through a magnetic bearing of 150 degrees from Fhrabad they lost their communications and the INS fluctuated from 30 to 50 degrees. A civilian airliner that was approaching Mehrabad during this same time experienced communications failure in the same vicinity but did not report seeing anything unusual.

While the F-4 was on a long final approach, the crew noticed another cylinder-shaped object (about the size of a T-bird at 10 meters) with bright, steady lights on each end and a flasher in the middle. When the pilot queried the tower, the tower stated there was no other known traffic in the area. During the time that the object passed over the F-4, the tower did not have a

visual on the object but picked it up after the pilot told them to look between the mountains and the refinery.

During daylight, the F-4 crew was taken out to the area in a helicopter where the object apparently had landed.

Nothing was noticed at this spot (a dry lake bed), but as they circled off to the west of the area, they picked up a very noticeable beeper signal. At the point where the return was the loudest was a small house with a garden. They landed and asked the people within whether they had noticed anything strange the night before. The people talked about a loud noise and a very bright light, like lighting. The aircraft and area where the object was believed to have landed were to be checked for possible radiation. However, the results of the radiation tests and other various tests conducted were never made public.

When I first heard of this case, I wrote to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (DOD), the National Security Agency (NSA), and the Department of the Air Force (HQ, USAF) for any information that they might have on this incident. DOD responded by sending a three-page report said to be the only known existing document concerning the incident. This document was at once classified: Confidential. The NSA responded by asking for $250 to do a search and suggested that any information they might have on the incident would not be releasable due to national security.

The response from the Department of the Air Force was most interesting as it shows there is sometimes a breakdown in communications within the Intelligence Community itself. The Air Force stated that it did not have any information on the incident. However, it did have a classified document belonging to the Joint Chiefs of Staff dealing with the incident, which they were not at liberty to release. This turned out be the document that was released to me earlier by DOD. Apparently the Department of the Air Force was not aware that the document had been downgraded, declassified, and released to the public. Also, the Air Force apparently did not wish to mention the existence of a "Secret" document dealing with the incident that had been written by one of its own officers. (See docs. 3-5 and 3-6.) In the U.S. Air Force Security Service publication, MIJI Quarterly, MQ 3-78, there appeared an article entitled, "Now You See It, Now You Don't," written by a Captain

Henry S. Shields, HQUSAFE/INOMP. (See doc. 3-7.) The article dealt with the Iranian incident and it was classified Secret. Captain Shields' very first paragraph in the article is most interesting and I would like to quote it to the reader.

Sometime in his career, each pilot can expect to encounter strange, unusual happenings which will never be adequately or entirely explained by logic or subsequent investigation. The following article recounts just such an episode as reported by two F-4 Phantom crews of the Imperial Iranian Air Force during late 1976. No additional information or explanation of the strange events has been forthcoming; the story will be filed away and probably forgotten, but it makes interesting, and possibly disturbing, reading.

Is this another example in which the information concerning what our Intelligence Community knows about UFOs is classified Top Secret, compartmented, and to be viewed only by those with a strict need-to-know? Maybe. But only time will tell.

In addition to this incident, a State Department cable tells of interesting UFO sightings taking place in Kuwait during the months of November and December, 1978. According to the cable, the Government of Kuwait was so concerned by these sightings that it appointed an investigatory committee of "experts" from the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR) to look into the cases.

The cable states:

"The KISR Committee rejected the notion that the 'UFOS' were espionage devices but remained equivocal about whether they were of extraterrestrial origin."

The KISR Committee recommended, "The government take all possible measures to protect Kuwait's air space and territory as well as the country's oil resources." (See doc. 3-8.) The cable tells of an interesting event which is a clear demonstration of some highly advanced technology.

The cable states:

The "UFO" which first appeared over the northern oil fields seemingly did strange things to KOC's [Kuwait Oil Company] automatic pumping equipment. This equipment is designed to shut itself down when there is some failure which may seriously damage the petroleum gathering and transmission system and it can only be restarted manually. At the time of the "UFOs" appearance the pumping system automatically shut itself down and when the "UFOs" vanished the system started up again.

What could cause this to happen? Did the equipment truly shut down or was it merely suspended in time and space for the duration of the UFO's appearance? I will leave it to the reader to ponder this one.

The last case we will discuss in this chapter is taken from a Defense Intelligence Agency document. (See doc. 3-9.) It was originally classified Confidential. The Peruvian Air Force officer who observed and reported the events was a party to the conversation concerning the events and had proven reliable in the past.

An UFO was spotted on two different occasions near the Peruvian Air Force Base in southern Peru.

The Peruvian Air Force tried to intercept and destroy the UFO, but without success.

On May 9,1980, a group of Peruvian Air Force officers were in formation at Mariano Melgar when they spotted an UFO hovering near the airfield. The UFO was reported to have a round shape. The air field commander scrambled an SU-22 aircraft to make an intercept. The pilot intercepted the UFO and fired upon it at very close range without causing any apparent damage. The pilot attempted to make another pass at the UFO, but the UFO outran the fighter aircraft.

The second sighting was during the night of May 10, 1980. This UFO was displaying lights. Again an SU-22 was scrambled, but the UFO outran the aircraft. The document further commented, "Apparently some vehicle was spotted, but its origin remains unknown."

Here we have three, officially documented incidents involving UFOs that

clearly demonstrated advanced technology. I know of no weapons system that can disintegrate a fighter aircraft in flight; or knock out the on-board weapons and communication systems of a fighter aircraft in flight; or any aircraft currently flying that can withstand point-blank cannon fire. If we already have this type of technology, then we are spending entirely too much on defense.

The question is,

Do we have this type of technology? And if we don't, then who or what does?

Once again, I would remind the reader that the incidents discussed in this chapter are raw intelligence data. The assessments and evaluations of this data, in this writer's opinion, remain classified, we are told, in the interest of national security—or could it be national insecurity?

I find it too incredible to believe that these incidents would not have created some concern within the Intelligence Community.

Surely some evaluation would have been made of all this shocking data. The security of our nation may well be at stake.

CHAPTER FOUR - Government Disinformation—Or Fraud?

In recent years the UFO field has been flooded with purported "official" documents, allegedly "leaked" by persons unknown within the American Intelligence Community. These documents have been very difficult to confirm or repudiate. The reason? When U.S. Government agencies have been queried, they have either been unwilling to answer inquiries or have not known what they were supposed to do under Federal Law established for just such inquiries.

In June 1987, the UFO research community tried very hard to confirm or repudiate what has become known as the "MJ-12 Briefing Document." (See doc. 4-1.) This document is allegedly a briefing paper that was prepared on November 18, 1952, by Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter for presentation to then-President-Elect Dwight D. Eisenhower. The document is said to be classified as Top Secret, and it dealt with American recovery operations of crashed UFOs. Every effort to validate this document by the UFO Community has been unsuccessful.

The FBI became aware of the document on September 15, 1988, when a Special Agent of the Air Force, Office of Special Investigations (OSI), gave a copy of it to an FBI agent in Dallas, Texas. (See doc. 4-2.) The FBI agent requested that the Bureau "discern if the document is still classified."

It is interesting to note that in response to this request, FBI Headquarters answered, in a cable dated December 2, 1988: (See docs. 4-3, 4-4, and 4-5.)

The Office of Special Investigations, U.S. Air Force, advised on November 30, 1988, that the document was fabricated. Copies of that document have been distributed to various parts of the United States.

The document is completely bogus.

The document having been declared bogus, one might believe that the FBI would have no further interest in it. However, in a letter dated November 15,

1991, FBI Headquarters informed the U.S. Air Force, Office of Special Investigations: (See doc. 4-6.)

It is noted that although this document may represent some type of hoax, it is our responsibility to insure that all incidents involving the mishandling of classified data receive adequate investigative attention.

Therefore, we request that your agency attempt to ascertain the originator and/or the current classification of the enclosed document.

To date, no one has been charged with any involvement of wrongdoing; that is, fabrication or hoaxing this document. Moreover, in the military it is illegal to falsify a document and pass it as a classified document.

In 1983, an alleged "Secret" document surfaced. This document dealt with the alleged photo-imagery interpretation of the film evidence taken by Paul Bennewitz during the Kirkland Air Force Base sightings of August 1980 (see Chapter Two). In this case the Air Force Intelligence Service and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations did exactly what they were suppose to do in such cases.

The U.S. Air Force believed the document was a hoax from the every first time they received it, because of the following reasons:

a. There never has been an office within AFSAC (or 7602nd) with the symbol INS, INSR, or IT.

b. There has never been a "Capt Grace" (or anyone with the surname Grace) assigned to AFSAC.

c. The purported imagery interpretation that was done is outside AFSAC's and AFOSI's mission. Further, AFSAC has no individuals

who are photo interpreters.

d. The term WNINTEL is spelled phonetically on each occurrence. OSI should certainly be familiar with the correct spelling. Further, the document is replete with grammatical errors, typing errors, and in general makes no

sense.

e. The document is not in the standard, accepted format for classified messages.

We can see from the above that the Air Force clearly thought the document was a hoax. However, until a determination was made as to the status of the document, the Air Force considered it to be classified Secret. This was correct procedure in accordance with existing regulations and an Executive Order.

I, too, felt that the document was a hoax. However, I still have questions about some of the information appearing in the document. The document mentioned a "Project Aquarius," and that this project was classified Top Secret. Also, the document mentioned this project was under the control of NASA. I later heard that the correct term should have been NSA and that it was changed to read NASA for some reason.

In a letter dated April 15, 1986, to an UFO researcher, the National Security Agency (NSA) finally admitted to the existence of a Project Aquarius and stated that it was classified Top Secret. (See doc. 4-7.) The NSA has never stated what the mission of Project Aquarius is.

How could the perpetrator (s) of the hoaxed document that surfaced in 1983 have known of the existence of a Top Secret project named Aquarius under the NSA when that information was not made public until April 15, 1986? As a matter of fact, the NSA even considered the project's name sensitive.

Therefore, it would appear that either the perpetrator was damned good at guessing or had inside information.

The next document to be examined is known, within the UFO Community, as the "Snowbird Document." (See doc. 4-8.) It came to the attention of UFO researchers in 1985. I felt certain that the agencies I wrote to, requesting their assessment of the document, would expose the document within weeks as a hoax. However, my efforts to get to the truth of this document almost forced my retirement from the U.S. Army and led the NSA to consider my request for congressional assistance as a matter of "National Security Policy."

A copy of the Snowbird Document came into my possession in April 1985. Believing it to be just another fake, I filed it away. In June 1985,1 started to hear stories concerning an alleged underground "alien" base in the area of Dulce, New Mexico. One of these stories dealt with an alleged recovered alien aircraft that crashed during a test flight by the U.S. Government. This raised my interest and I began to look at the Snowbird Document in a new light.

I spent over 700 hours checking the document very carefully, to insure that it conformed to existing Department of Defense (DOD) Directives and Regulations for a classified document. To my amazement, it did. Furthermore, the document seemed to make sense as written. However, this did not make it the valid document of some American governmental agency. I needed more proof before I could accept the document as genuine.

Knowing that Senator Pete Domenici's office had been involved with the alleged crash of the alien aircraft, I decided to call his office and ask what information they had on the alleged incident. I contacted the Senator's Washington office on February 6,1986, and talked to a Mr. Paul Gilrnan there. I was informed that the only involvement the Senator's office had with the case was to inform the individual who contacted the Senator's office what government agency he should notify concerning the alleged crash. I then asked Mr. Gilman if he had any knowledge of an alleged Top Secret document dealing with a Project Snowbird. He stated that he believed the individual who had earlier contacted the Senator had sent such a document. However, all the information sent by that individual had been returned to him. Also, Gilman appeared to want to cut our conversation short.

My brief conversation with Paul Gilman still did not convince me that the document was genuine. After all, the Senator's office apparently had taken no action regarding the alleged incident.

My next step was to write to every government agency that I felt might have knowledge of, or an interest in, the document. At least I felt these agencies would do the same thing the Air Force did with the 1983 document: either confirm the document as genuine or expose it as a hoax. While these agencies did not confirm the Snowbird Document as genuine, they did not deny or expose it as a hoax. (See docs. 4-9, 4-10, 4-11, 4-12, 4-13, 4-14, and 4-15.)

On November 6, 1986, I decided to write Senator Domenici's office for assistance in once and for all getting an answer to whether or not the Snowbird Document was genuine. In a letter dated February 10, 1987, the Senator sent, in reply to my letter, the response his office received from the National Security Agency. The NSA replied, in part: (See doc. 4-16.)

... his [my] letter asks for NSA analysis of the document he attached. It appears to be an Air Force document. The project names which are referenced, Sigma and Snowbird, are not NSA projects. We have no knowledge of the information contained in the document.

The NSA's response to the Senator shocked me. I felt that the NSA should have realized the document appeared to be a Top Secret document, and that if it was in fact genuine, someone had a security leak since the document does not appear to have been released under the Freedom of Information Act.

Furthermore, Executive Order 12356 and DOD Directives and Regulations were apparently not being followed.

Executive Order 12356, Part 1, Section 1.2, paragraph e, states:

When an employee, contractor, licensee, or grantee of an agency that does not have original classification authority originates information believed by that person to require classification, the information shall be protected in a manner consistent with this Order and its implementing directives.

The information shall be transmitted promptly as provided under this Order or its implementing directives to the agency that has appropriate subject matter interest and classification authority with respect to this information. That agency shall decide within thirty (30) days whether to classify this information. If it is not clear which agency has classification responsibility for this information, it shall be sent to the Director of the Information Security Oversight Office. The Director shall determine the agency having primary subject matter interest and forward the information, with appropriate recommendations, to that agency for a classification determination.

So, under the above-cited Executive Order, if the NSA could not determine whether the document was genuine, they should have sent it to the Director

of the Information Security Oversight Office for a determination. It would appear, however, that the NSA had failed to do this.

On April 8,1987,1 delivered to Senator Domenici's Roswell (New Mexico) office another letter, once again requesting his assistance in getting to the bottom of this document. However, this time the NSA phoned the Senator's office and stated that my letter dealt with "National Security Policy" as written and that they would like me to rewrite my letter. I informed the Senator's office that I would be more than happy to rewrite the letter just as soon as the NSA informed me, in writing, what they wanted me to take out. I never got a response or any acknowledgment from either the Senator's office or the NSA.

On June 21, 1987, an article was run in the Roswell Daily Record concerning my contacts with Senator Domenici's office over the Snowbird Document. This article was the result of efforts from my executive officer and adjutant to force my retirement from the U.S. Army after twenty years' service. For the next twelve months, my life was to become a living hell. But that's another story and, hopefully, another book.

I called Senator Domenici's office on August 5, 1987, and asked for the status of my April 8 letter. I was informed by a Mr. Marco Caceras that the NSA really did not want response to my letter. However, Mr. Caceras stated that he would check into the matter. In a letter from the Senator's office dated August 24, 1987 (see docs. 4-17 and 4-18), I received a copy of the interim response from the NSA. According to that response, the NSA had only received my letter on August 5, 1987. On October 9, Senator Domenici's office sent me a copy of the response they had received from the NSA. In the NSA's response, that agency refused to answer any of my questions concerning the validity of the Snowbird Document.

On January 4, 1988, once again I wrote the Senator's office requesting his assistance in getting someone to either confirm as genuine, or repudiate as a hoax, the Snowbird Document. To date, I have not received a response from either the Senator's office or the NSA. On January 17, 1989,1 called Senator Domenici's office for the last time concerning my January 4 letter. I was informed that the NSA was not going to respond to my letter because my request involved "a matter of National Security Policy."

If classified information is "leaked" to the public, it becomes "compromised." When this happens, the following action is to be taken, as outlined in AR 380-5, paragraph 2-210a: a. The original classifying authority, upon learning that a loss or possible compromise of specific classified information has occurred, shall prepare a written damage assessment and: 1. Reevaluate the information involved and determine whether

(a) its classification should be continued without change;

(b) the specific information, or parts thereof, should be modified to minimize or nullify the effects of the reported compromise and the classification retained;

(c) declassification, downgrading, or upgrading is warranted;

(d) counter-measures are appropriate and feasible to negate or minimize the effect of the compromise.

2. Give prompt notice to all holders of such information when the determination is within categories (b), (c), or (d) of subparagraph 1, above.

In addition, paragraph 2-207b of AR 380-5 states:

.. .If mere knowledge of the existence of the item of equipment or object would compromise or nullify its national security advantage, its existence would warrant classification.

Could it be that the U.S. Government is test-flying recovered "alien" aircraft? If not, why not simply tell me that the Snowbird Document is a hoax and put an end to my questioning? Why does the NSA consider my letters to Senator Domenici's office a matter of "National Security Policy"? But remember, validation of the Snowbird Document by the U.S. Government would be an admission that we have recovered "alien" aircraft!

Could it be that the Snowbird document is genuine and that the government does not wish to acknowledge it as such due to the National Security reasons stated above? Is it possible that the document is disinformation by some government agency?

The answers to those questions can only be provided by the U.S. Government. The agencies of the government to which I have written continue to remain noncommittal.

CHAPTER FIVE - UFOs and Other Government Agencies

Prior to 1974, very little information concerning UFOs had come out of the Intelligence Community, other than comments by the Air Force. For the most part, the Intelligence Community was denying any knowledge of UFO activity. However, with the passing of the "Freedom of Information Act" by Congress in 1974, it was soon learned that other government agencies were more involved than they wished the public to know.

On July 16, 1978, I wrote the NSA requesting any information they might have on UFOs. I did not receive a response to this first letter, so I wrote them again on February 21, 1979. Finally the NSA responded to my requests under a cover letter dated January 10, 1980. (See doc. 5-1.) The NSA denied me the release of all their records concerning UFOs, with the exception of two documents; the agency stated that the information was classified in the interests of National Security and to avoid unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. However, they did forward other records they were holding to the agencies that originated them, for these agencies' review and release to me. In addition, the NSA wanted me to understand that the two documents they did release to me were not

"NSA reports per se, and they in no way reflect an official NSA position concerning UFOs."

The first NSA document was entitled "UFO Hypothesis and Survival Questions." (See doc. 5-2.) Its purpose was, as stated, to "consider briefly some of the human survival implications suggested by the various principal hypothesis concerning the nature of the phenomena loosely categorized as UFO."

Under the Extra-Terrestrial Hypothesis, the report had this to say:

If "they" discover you, it is an old but hardly invalid rule of thumb, "they" are your technological superiors.

Human history has shown us time and again the tragic results of a confrontation between a technologically superior civilization and a technologically inferior people. The "inferior" is usually subject to physical conquest.

The report gave some excellent examples of how an inferior people might survive and maintain their identity.

These were:

(1) Full and honest acceptance of the nature of the inferiorities separating you from the advantages of the other people,

(2) complete national solidarity in all positions taken in dealing with the other culture, (3) highly controlled and limited intercourse with the other side—doing only those actions advantageous to the foreigner which you are absolutely forced to do by circumstances, (4) a correct but friendly attitude toward the other people,

(5) a national eagerness to learn everything possible about the other culture—its technological and cultural strengths and weaknesses. This often involves sending selected groups and individuals to the other's country to become one of his kind, or even to help him in his wars against other adversaries, (6) adopting as many of the advantages of the opposing people as you can, and doing it as fast as possible—while still protecting your own identity by molding each new knowledge increment into your own cultural cast.

While the NSA states this is not a official report, it is clear that the writer, an NSA employee, thought the question of survival was an important issue to be addressed seriously in any study of UFOs.

The title of the second document released to me by the NSA is still classified as at least Secret in the interest of National Security—with the exception of the term "UFOs." (See doc. 5-3.) This document deals with the human response to an event of high strangeness such as the sighting of an UFO. The document stated, in part:

Whether the person's psychological structure is being assaulted by the

unusual and shocking brutality of a murder or the strangeness of an UFO sighting, the effect is the same.

The document goes on to list those effects.

It is interesting to note that the writer of this document listed in an appendix what he called "Other Examples of Blindness to Surprise Material Causing Defeat." It would appear that the author of this document not only believed in UFOs, but felt that the matter should be taken seriously.

It seems that some government agency was interested in what type of unclassified information the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) had on UFOs in the mid to late 1970s. A government employee requested a bibliography report on "Unidentified Flying Saucers" from the DTIC sometime in the late '70s. (See doc. 5-4.) We have no way of knowing the exact date, as the report is undated.

It is interesting to note that the report considered such subject titles as "An Approach to Understanding Psychotronics" and "A Case of 'Autostasis' or Reverse Autokinesis" as having something to do with UFOs.

The Central Intelligence Agency is the next governmental agency that I wish to discuss. However, before we begin, let me state that, according to the CIA, its only official involvement in the government UFO investigations was via a Scientific Advisory Panel—known as the Robertson Committee—which met at the direction of the CIA in January 1953. (I also want the reader to know that given the Agency's well-known past history of deception, I have never trusted the CIA to tell the truth about anything.) (See doc. 5-5.)

A CIA document dated January 29, 1976, talks about the physical effect of magnetic fields on astronauts, the possible propulsion system of UFOs, and even recovered fragments of a possible UFO in Brazil. The document, which is greatly censored in the interest of National Security, states: (See doc.5-6.)

U.S. scientists believe that low magnetic fields do not have a serious effect on astronauts, but high magnetic fields, oscillating magnetic fields, and electromagnetic fields can or do have considerable effect. There is a theory that such fields are closely associated with superconductivity at very low

temperatures, such as in space. This in turn is related to the possible propulsion system of UFOs. There is a rumor that fragments of a possible UFO found in Brazil bore a relationship to superconductors and magneto-hydrodynamics.

A series of documents that surfaced from the CIA dating from April through July 1976 deals with a' so-called "UFO Study." (See docs. 5-7, 5-8, 5-9, 5-10, 5-11, 5-12, 5-13, 5-14, and 5-15.) This study apparently was compiled by an individual outside the CIA. Nevertheless, the documents clearly indicate that high-ranking scientists, working within the CIA, had more than a passive interest in this individual's UFO research.

One of the documents had this to say, in part:

At the present time, there are offices and personnel within the agency who are monitoring the UFO phenomena, but again, this is not currently on an official basis, Dr. [censored]... feels that the best approach would be to keep in touch with and in fact develop reporting channels in this area to keep the agency/community informed of any new developments. In particular, any information which might indicate a threat potential would be of interest, as would specific indications of foreign developments or application of UFO related research.

Another document in the series had this to say:

At a recent meeting to evaluate some material from [censored]... you mentioned a personal interest in the UFO phenomena. As you may recall, I mentioned my own interest in the subject as well as the fact that DCD had been receiving UFO related material from many of our S&T sources who are presently conducting related research. These scientists include some who have been associated with the Agency for years and whose credentials remove them from the "nut" variety.

These documents, released by the CIA, give the impression that many of the scientific personnel employed by the CIA are very concerned about the phenomena— and about the government's apparent lack of concern. One can deduce this by the fact that these scientific personnel are doing "related research" without official sanction.

Many of the related documents dealing with this UFO study, as well as the study itself, have never been declassified and released to the public. These papers and documents remain classified in the interests of National Security.

Under a letter dated October 16, 1980, the State Department was kind enough to release five documents to me, and then two other documents a little less than a year later. (See docs. 5-16 and 5-17.) These documents proved to be most interesting in that they discussed, for the most part, an attempt by the Grenadian Delegation to the United Nations to create a organization within the UN for the gathering and exchanging of information on UFO investigations and sightings among the member nations. The documents also showed that the United States' delegation, at the direction of the State Department, was working very hard to insure that this resolution was never passed!

One document dated November 18, 1978, had this to say, among other things: "Please provide instructions on U.S. position to be taken on this matter as well as desired level of visibility. Last year Grenada requested our support and Misoff had to scramble hard behind the scenes to water down the resolution and, in effect, delay a vote for one year. Another consideration is whether to issue a disclaimer on statements made by U.S. Nationals on the Grenadian Delegation." (See docs. 5-18, 5-19, 5-20, 5-21,5-22, and 5-23.)

The United States was able to get the matter referred to the Outerspace Committee, thereby avoiding a vote on the matter. As a document dated December 2, 1978, states:

A draft decision (data-faxed) to be taken by the *Special Political Committee* [**SPC**] has been agreed upon by the participants in the informal negotiations, subject to concurrence of their respective capitals.

We think referral of the matter to the *Outer Space Committee* [**OSC**] without a preordained mandate as to what action is to be taken, provides the flexibility the OSC needs to take whatever action it deems appropriate. It will also obviate the need to vote on a resolution (and gamble on the results).

I wonder what could have been the reasoning behind the United States' interest in blocking a vote?

Could it be the U.S. has something to fear or hide?

To be sure, there exist many other U.S. Government agencies—as well as agencies of other countries—that maintain highly classified records on the subject of UFOs. But why?

Are we citizens just too unsophisticated to handle the true facts as to what is really going on?

Will ordinary Americans panic if they were told the truth about unexplained flying objects that have been observed by the U.S. Military?

CHAPTER SIX - Recovery Operations

On July 2, 1947, something crashed or landed on a ranch about 7,5 miles northwest of Roswell, New Mexico. At first, the Army Air Force stated to the media that they had recovered a flying disk. However, within hours the military was to change its story and announce that the object was nothing more than a weather balloon.

The testimonies of eyewitnesses, however, clearly indicate that whatever the object was, it definitely was not a weather balloon. We may never know for sure what the object truly was because the military classified the entire incident and has never permitted the files to be opened to the American public.

But this does not prove that the military established a recovery program. So, the question remained "open," for many years—because of lack of proof—as to the existence of any type of formal UFO recovery program.

In 1977 and 1978, many UFO researchers requested that the U.S. Government release whatever information it might have on a "Project Moon Dust." Most of the documents, released under the Freedom of Information Act, dealt with alleged fallen space debris—mainly fallen space debris belonging to the United States.

However, one document from the Office of Air Force Intelligence raised more questions than that agency was willing to answer. Also, this document made it clear the neither Project Moon Dust nor "Operation Blue Fly" (see below) dealt with the recovery of U.S. fallen space debris. This project and operation dealt with the recovery of only two items.

These were debris of descended foreign space vehicles and objects of unknown origin. (See doc. 6-1.) Later, in a 1973 document, the Department of State would require their embassies to use the code word "Moon Dust" when making reports of alleged fallen space debris of unknown origin. (See doc. 6-2.) The document was released to me in April 1982. On page 3 it reads: "The designator 'MOONDUST' is used in cases involving the

examination of non-U.S. space objects or objects of unknown origin." As of March 1991, the State Department apparently has reclassified this document as Secret. In the documents released to me that March by the State Department, the 1973 document was identified as a classified document and not releasable.

According to the U.S. Air Force document, Project Moon Dust is a specialized aspect of the Air Force's overall material exploitation program to locate, recover, and deliver descended foreign space vehicles.

We shall see, later, that this was to include "objects of unknown origin."

This same document also made mention of "Operation Blue Fly." Operation Blue Fly was established to facilitate expeditious delivery to the Foreign Technological Division (FTD) of Moon Dust other items of great technical intelligence interest. The document makes it clear that UFOs were to be considered for Blue Fly Operations.

Furthermore, the document states:

"These... peacetime projects all involve a potential for employment of qualified field intelligence personnel on a quick reaction basis to recover or perform field exploitation of unidentified flying objects, or known Soviet/Bloc aerospace vehicles, weapons systems, and/or residual components of such equipment."

Wanting to know more about Operation Blue Fly, I wrote to several agencies for whatever information they might have on the subject. The responses I received were interesting, to say the least. Many of the agencies stated that they did not have any information responsive to my request—only to reverse themselves, once documents were released to me by the State Department. Other agencies stated they had information, but that it was classified in the interests of national security and not releasable.

The question remained, however: Were any objects of unknown origin ever recovered? If so, was either Project Moon Dust or Operation Blue Fly involved?

The Department of State released 280 documents to me concerning Project Moon Dust on March 12,1991. Once again, these documents dealt primarily with the recovery of U.S. space objects and several Soviet space objects. However, as a result of my request to the State Department, they uncovered 38 documents belonging to other agencies. These required the respective agencies' approval prior to their release. Some of the documents clearly showed that objects of unknown origin were recovered.

In March 1968, the Government of Nepal recovered four objects believed to have fallen from space.

One of these was a nose-cone-shaped object. The American Embassy was made aware of these objects, and was requested to assist in the efforts of the Nepalese Government in identifying the launching state so that these objects could be returned to the country or countries that had originally launched them into space.

The State Department documents dealing with this case were classified at a low level. However, we find that the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) documents were classified at the higher level of at least Secret. (See docs. 6-3 and 6-4.)

Furthermore, the DIA did not wish to give out any information on this case, A memorandum for record on one of the DIA documents states:

M/R: Byref a, [censored]... advised sequence [censored]... in obtaining MOON DUST specimens, advised film of nose cone photographed by DATT on 19 July forwarded unprocessed to DIACO-2B, and requested copies of prints of film for [censored]... as well as guidance as to what DATT can tell

[censored]... as to identity of object photographed. By ref b, [censored]... requested permission to retransmit ref a [censored]... . By ref c, FTD requested FTD team [censored]... see items in possession

[censored]... or to courier these items back to [censored]... and further requested [censored]... to attempt to obtain results of [censored]... . By ref e, [censored]... stresses need to protect our knowledge of [censored]... this matter, and state we cannot approach [censored]... on any of the objects

which

[censored]... had in their possession. MSG above coordinated with DIACO-D in draft. (See docs. 6-5, 6-6, 6-7, and 6-8.)

If these objects were of American origin, does it not stand to reason that NASA would have been more involved than the DIA or the Air Force's "FID team"?

As we can see from the above example, the documents released by the DIA are heavily censored.

Neither the Department of State nor the DIA has ever informed the Government of Nepal what these objects were. In fact, that bit of information remains classified in the interests of national security to this very day, as do several other such cases.

What could be so sensitive about space junk that it must remain protected after twenty-three years of classification? What is the American Intelligence Community trying to hide in cases such as the one above?

Another item of interest among the DIA documents was one dealing with an alleged satellite recovered in Sudan on August 3, 1967. According to this document:

A satellite, cube shaped, weighing approximately three tons discovered 3 August, 50 miles from Kutum 1425N 2460E. Satellite described as made of soft metal presumably light aluminium in oblong cubes measuring two inches by one inch tightly fastened together and covered by a silky material. Nationality not identified as no inscriptions evident on outer surface. Local authorities in El Fasher have photographs and with difficulty cut samples. (See docs. 6-9 and 6-10.)

Once again, the DIA would not or could not identify the nationality of this object, for it too is classified in the interests of national security. This case is over twenty-four years old.

The documents mentioned above were documents released by the DIA after

they were discovered within the Department of State files. The DIA considers the documents within their own files—concerning Project Moon Dust and Operation Blue Fly—to be a matter of national security and not releasable. They remain classified, at least Secret, to this very day.

It should be noted here that since my initial request to the State Department for Moon Dust and Blue Fly information, the State Department seems to have misplaced my request and has no record of it.

Therefore, other documents that required coordination between agencies are bogged down in this frustrating lengthy process and, as you have seen, are usually not released or even acknowledged.

In December 1989, I asked the U.S. Air Force for any information they might have on Project Moon Dust and Operation Blue Fly. Both the offices of the Secretary of the Air Force and the Air Force Intelligence Agency responded in January 1990 that they did not nave any information responsive to my request. (See docs. 6-11 and 6-12.) However, in a letter dated May 3,1990, the Air Force Intelligence Agency confirmed they had two such documents. They also stated that these documents were classified in the interests of national security and not releasable.

I appealed the Air Force's decision not to release these documents on May 18, 1990. (See doc. 6-13.) Then, in a letter from the Air Force's Litigation Division dated July 2, 1990,1 was informed: Because of the requirement of conducting a classification review in your case, it will necessarily take more time to complete the appeal review process. (See doc. 6-14.)

Based on this letter from the Litigation Division, I felt sure it would take the Air Force at least another two months to respond to my appeal action. This, strangely enough, was not to be the case.

The Air Force advised me, in a letter dated July 25,1990, that my appeal had been denied because, The information responsive to your request that is being withheld is properly classified pursuant to Executive Order and is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552(b) (1), and Air Force Regulation 12-30, paragraph 10a. (See doc. 6-15.)

Although I did not know it at that time, the Air Force would later upgrade the classification of these documents, as well as others uncovered by the State Department, to insure that they would not be released. As a matter of fact, it was after the State Department had sent the documents that were in their possession to the Air Force for review that my FOIA file at the State Department came up missing.

To be sure, the U.S. Air Force Intelligence Agency does not wish the general public to even know of the existence of Project Moon Dust and Operation Blue Fly, as we shall see later on in this chapter.

Perhaps this book, along with readers' indignation, will create enough pressure so they are forced to reveal whatever it is they are hiding.

On April 3, 1991, the Air Force received my letter from the State Department along with the documents that department had that belonged to the Air Force and required Air Force review prior to release. The Air Force found it necessary to extend the time on this request twice, in order to "search for, collect, and examine those records responsive to my request."

In the final analysis, the Air Force had uncovered ten documents responsive to the items I had requested. However, the Air Force was no longer calling this information classified. They had, in fact, upgraded the classification to insure that it would not become known to the general public. (See docs. 6-16 and 6-17.)

In its response, dated June 5, 1991, the Air Force was to state:

We can neither confirm nor deny the existence or nonexistence of records responsive to your request...as any other response could reveal classified information concerning military plans, weapons, or operations under section 1.3(a)(1) of Executive Order 12356 "National Security Information." (See doc. 6-18.)

In other words, the U.S. Air Force was now stating that the President of the United States had declared this information so sensitive that the existence or nonexistence of Project Moon Dust and Operation Blue Fly could be neither confirmed nor denied. These documents, regardless of their classification,

were now protected under the Special Access Program.

Actually, the Air Force misquoted the wrong section of the Executive Order. They quoted section 1.3(a) (1), which states:

"Information shall be considered for classification if it concerns: (a) military plans, weapons, or operations... ."

While this section would allow for the admission that the information is classified and not releasable, it does not allow for use of the neither-confirm-nor-deny statement. The only section of Executive Order 12356 that allows the use of that statement is section 3.4 (f) (1), which states:

"An agency shall refuse to confirm or deny the existence or nonexistence of requested information whenever the fact of its existence or nonexistence is itself classifiable under this Order."

On June 10, 1991,1 appealed the Air Force's decision in their letter of June 5. The basis of my appeal was the existence of information, already in the public domain, confirming the existence of both Project Moon Dust and Operation Blue Fly. I felt this should overrule their denial because confirmation had already been made. Apparently this made sense to the Air Force, too.

After more than two months of trying to decide just how to respond to my appeal letter, the Air Force decided it did not have to respond because it had already responded to my request in its July 25, 1990, response, and told me so in a letter dated August 27, 1991:

"No further action is required and this matter is considered closed." (See doc. 6-19.) This response is so laughable and absurd that it becomes an embarrassment to the Air Force when considered with the following facts:

FACT: The Air Force Intelligence Agency did rightly consider this action separate from my FOIA Request to them on the basis of the documentation forwarded to them by the State Department, as required by Executive Order 12356, section 3.4(f)(2).

FACT: The Air Force Intelligence Agency attempted to respond to the appeal action. However, the Air Force's Litigation Division would not accept any of their responses. I was told by Major Heinz at the Litigation Office that the Air Force Intelligence Agency's response to me was returned for correction after the Litigation's review of that response.

FACT: Based upon the response of the June 5, 1991, letter, the Air Force violated Executive Order 12356, section 3.4(f)(2), which states, "When an agency receives any request for documents in its custody that were classified by another agency, it shall refer copies of the request and requested documents to the originating agency for processing and may, after consultation with the originating agency, inform the requester of the referral. In cases in which the originating agency determines in writing that a response under section 3.4(f)(1) is required, the referring agency shall respond to the requester in accordance with that section."

In short, the Air Force was not to respond to me at all based on its decision to deny my request under Executive Order 12356, section 3.4(f)(1). The referring agency in this case was the State Department, and the Air Force's denial was in fact Executive Order 12356, section 3.4(f)(1). Therefore, it should have been the Department of State that responded and not the Air Force.

I have discovered through various documents uncovered in my numerous Freedom Of Information Act requests that prior to November 1961, the United States Air Force was definitely involved in both Project Moon Dust and Operation Blue Fly. Through reviewing a letter from Air Force intelligence known as the Betz memo, I had learned that the missions of Operation Blue Ply and Project Moon Dust involved a potential for employment of qualified field intelligence personnel on a quick reaction basis to recover or perform field exploitation of unidentified flying objects or known Soviet/Bloc aerospace vehicles, weapons systems, and/or residual components of such equipment.

If we have in fact, recovered space vehicles belonging to the then-Soviet Government, we are required by law to return them to the launching state. I do not believe we would violate that law. However, the fact remains that the U.S. Government has recovered what appears to be space vehicles, and even

refuses to let the countries in which the recoveries have taken place know what these objects were or even the nationality of the objects.

Now, if we are to believe the Air Force letter to me of June 5, 1991 rebuffing my request for information, it would appear that Project Moon Dust and Operation Blue Fly are considered so sensitive that, by direction of the President of the United States, the U.S. Air Force may neither confirm nor deny their existence or nonexistence.

What could be so sensitive about these programs that the President of the United States wishes their cover-up? Has the U.S. Government violated international law and are some members of the government now trying to cover this up, or have we really recovered space vehicles from some other planet that exists in some other solar system?

Only the censors know for sure. And, of course, the President of the United States.

CHAPTER SEVEN - The U.S. Air Force's Self-inflicted Wound

On September 8, 1994, the U.S. Air Force released a document entitled "Report of Air Force Research Regarding the 'Roswell Incident.'" The document, according to the Air Force, is meant to "serve as the final Air Force report related to the Roswell matter, for the General Accounting Office, or any other inquiries."

Actually the document is more of a whitewash than a cover-up. To be sure, the Air Force fell victim to its own officially sanctioned deception program concerning the "Roswell Incident," put in place more than fifty years ago. And, to be sure, the Air Force was willing to sacrifice its Top Secret Project Mogul Program to conceal the truth behind the events of the so-called Roswell Incident. (See docs. 7-1 and 7-2.)

But, why issue such a report at all? The Air Force gave this following justification for doing the report: During the in-briefing process with GAO, it was learned that this audit was, indeed, generated at the specific request of Congressman Steven Schiff of New Mexico. Earlier, Congressman Schiff had written to the Department of Defense Legislative Liaison Office for information on the "Roswell Incident" and had been advised that it was part of the former UFO "Project Bluebook" that had previously been turned over to NARA by the Air Force. Congressman Schiff subsequently learned from NARA that, although they did, indeed, have the "Bluebook" materials, the "Roswell Incident" was not part of that report.

Congressman Schiff, apparently perceiving that he had been "stonewalled" by the DOD, then generated the request for the aforementioned audit.

I have written to many members of Congress requesting their assistance in getting the release of information on this very subject. The Air Force, along with many other agencies, was less than totally responsive to the requests the various congressional offices made in my behalf. At times, the governmental agencies would totally ignore the questions I posed.

Some examples of the foolish government responses I received are:

We have on record of receiving an FOIA request for documents. (Why do I need an FOIA request when I am asking for the release through a Congressional office?)

These missions have never existed. (In this case, the Air Force was forced to reverse that statement when confronted with the evidence of the existence of those missions.)

We cannot determine whether we were the "agency" referred to in the 15 November 1979 USAF letter. (Based on the information I had provided, they certainly could have determined if they were the agency—which, in fact, in this case they were, and they knew it.)

The Air Force, among other governmental agencies, has "stonewalled" other members of Congress whenever those members have asked about the same subject matter. In the case of Congressman Schiff, however, he was able to see through this, got angry, and demanded straight answers.

Congressman Schiff continued to be "stonewalled," this time, by the DOD.

The Air Force Statement that "During the end briefing process with GAO, it was learned that this audit was indeed generated at the specific request of Congressman Schiff was an effort to punish Congressman Schiff politically for asking an embarrassing question on a subject the Air Force would like to see go away. That the Air Force identified Schiff in their report was a deliberate effort on their part to discredit and harm him politically for probing into areas the Air Force preferred to keep out of the public's eye. But I have always believed that far too many political leaders dodged hard questions out of fear of this type of retribution. For this reason, I believe Congressman Schiff should be commended for his efforts in seeking out the truth.

In addition, I feel that it should be pointed out that Schiff did not ask the Air Force for documents "proving" UFOs were something extraterrestrial. All he was asking for was documents relating to the Roswell Incident, in order to ascertain what exactly the object recovered was! To be sure, Schiff's requests to the Air Force and DOD should not have even been considered to have

anything to do with the UFO phenomenon.

The Air Force report concluded that, once again, the object found was "most likely" a balloon—this time, a Project Mogul balloon train. To be precise, Flight #4 of the Project Mogul balloon trains.

Let's look closely at what is wrong with this conclusion, based on the known facts of the case. The Roswell legend begins with an official news release on July 8,1947. That release reads as follows: The many rumors regarding the flying discs became a reality yesterday when the intelligence office of the 509th Bomb Group of the Eighth Air Force, Roswell Army Air Field, was fortunate enough to gain possession of a disc through the cooperation of one of the local ranchers and the Sheriffs office of Chaves County.

The object landed on a ranch near Roswell sometime last week. Not having phone facilities, the rancher stored the disc until such time as he was able to contact the Sheriffs office, who in turn notified Major Jesse A. Marcel, of the 509th Bomb Group Intelligence office.

The Air Force report admits that they failed to "locate any documented evidence as to why that statement... was made."

The Air Force report further states:

"... it seems that there was over-reaction by Colonel Blanchard and Major Marcel, in originally reporting that a 'flying disc' had been recovered when, at that time, nobody for sure knew what that term meant since it had only been in use for a couple of weeks."

Also, the report makes it clear that the descriptions given by most of the witnesses, "actually described materials that sounded suspiciously like wreckage from balloons."

Furthermore, the report quoted the July 8, 1947, FBI document, which stated in the Air Force report: The disc is hexagonal in shape and was suspended from a balloon was approximately twenty feet in diameter...the object found resembles a high altitude weather balloon with a radar reflector...disc and balloon being transported.

All the above would seem to be supportive of the Air Force's report. However, if one looks at the whole picture and not just at what the Air Force wishes to reflect in its report, an entirely different conclusion emerges.

The Air Force report states:

...there was no physical difference in the radar targets and the neoprene balloons (other than the numbers and configuration) between Mogul balloons and normal weather balloons.

If this is the case, why would Colonel Blanchard and Major Marcel be fooled by material that made up an everyday weather balloon? Sure, in a Mogul balloon there might be much more of this material than what goes into a normal weather balloon. However, both Blanchard and Marcel were quite familiar with weather balloon devices and surely would not have been fooled by the material found, even if it appeared that there was much more of the material than what would normally go into a normal weather balloon device. What's more, there were personnel stationed at Roswell Army Air Field who could have readily identified the recovered object as some type of balloon device, even if they were not aware of the existence of Project Mogul.

They found something that, to them, was highly unusual and could not be identified as any balloon device. They believed the material recovered did, if fact, have something to do with the flying disc phenomenon being reported at that time. For this reason, they decided not to release any details concerning the recovered material until after Air Force Intelligence had had a look at the material.

I would also suggest that the Air Force had already come up with a definition of what an Unidentified Flying Object or Flying Disc was, and that the definition went something like this: any airborne object which by performance, aerodynamic characteristics, or unusual features does not conform to any presently known aircraft or missile type, or which cannot be positively identified as a familiar object.

While it is true that the witnesses have given descriptions that seem to fit a weather or Mogul balloon device, these descriptions are not what made the witnesses believe the material was mysterious. It was the strange properties

of the material: It could not be bent; you could not put dents in it; it would not tear; it could not be cut; and it would not burn. All of these characteristics are uncharacteristic of any balloon device, Project Mogul or otherwise.

The Air Force report makes the point that even the FBI teletype of July 8, 1947, stated:

"The object found resembles a high altitude weather balloon with a radar reflector." However, the report omitted another key part of that teletype which states, "But that telephonic conversation between their office [Eighth Air Force Headquarters] and Wright Field HAD NOT BORNE OUT THIS BELIEF."

After the object was identified as a balloon, why wasn't the FBI officially notified, so that they could close out the case in their records? Remember, according to the July 8 teletype, they too were left with the impression that the object was something more than a balloon. We can see this confusion by reviewing the language used in the teletype stating that the object "resembles" a weather balloon and not definitively indicating that it was a weather balloon.

Furthermore, the photographs that appeared in newspapers were not of materials consistent with that of a Project Mogul balloon train. The materials that appeared in the newspaper photographs were nothing more than a weather balloon and a RAWIN target. In the Air Force report, none other than Major Irving Newton (USAF, Ret.) states this being the case. Major Newton indicates in the Air Force report: "What I know to be true, that is, the material I saw in General Ramey's office was the remains of a balloon and a RAWIN target."

In short, the object in the photographs is a complete, torn-up weather balloon with a RAWIN target device and not what one would expect to see if the material was from a downed Project Mogul balloon train or any other balloon device, being exposed to the elements of weather, that had been in a New Mexico field for several weeks, let alone several days.

Assuming that the object found was a Project Mogul balloon train, why wasn't Professor Moore's group notified of this find at the time, so that his

group could have properly identified the object as Mogul Balloon Flight #4? Remember, to this very day the official records show Flight #4 as "unrecovered."

With Project Mogul being, at the time, an important and Top Secret project, why wasn't this action carried out? It was important to recover as many of the Mogul balloons as possible in order to gather the data from them so as to justify both the program's existence and its high classification. Something here doesn't make sense.

The Air Force report takes into account several news stories that appeared during the time of the alleged "Roswell Incident" to support their conclusion that the object was actually a Mogul balloon.

These news stories are: the July 8, 1947, Roswell Daily Record's report, "RAAF Captures Flying Saucer on Ranch in Roswell Region"; the July 9, 1947, Roswell Daily Record's stories entitled "Ramey Empties Roswell Saucer" and "Harassed Rancher Who Located 'Saucer' Sorry He Told About It"; and an article published in the Alamogordo Nexus, July 10, 1947, concerning multiple balloons and targets.

In the July 8 article it is made clear that the object "landed on a ranch near Roswell sometime last week." This would seem to indicate that the object was found by the rancher some time during the first week of July 1947. However, in the July 9 article the rancher states that he found the material on June 14 and picked some of it up on July 4 to take to town. In the same July 9 edition of the Roswell Daily Record, the story was dismissing the object as a weather balloon and radar target device.

What the Air Force report doesn't say is that the rancher was escorted by military personnel to give the story that appeared in the July 9 article. Also, the rancher stated in that article, "I am sure what I found was not any weather observation balloon." The rancher was quite familiar with weather balloons, having found two on the ranch prior to this event. Also, the description of the object changed in this article to conform with a balloon that had been exposed to the weather for some time.

The description given in this article is not indicative of the balloon

photographs that appeared with the General Ramey article. Furthermore, changing the date of the find from the first week of July to June 14, 1947, would be important to support any belief that the object was a balloon—in particular, Flight #4 of the Project Mogul balloon trains. Again, something here doesn't make sense.

The Air Force report has this to say about the Alamogordo News article of July 10: However, on July 10,1947, following the Ramey press conference, the Alamogordo News published an article with photographs demonstrating multiple balloons and targets at the same location as the NYU group operated from at Alamogordo AAF. Professor Moore expressed surprise at seeing this, since his was the only balloon test group in the area. He stated, "It appears that there was some type of umbrella cover story to protect our work with Mogul."

At the time this article was released, Project Mogul was a Top Secret project.

• Who released the story and for what reason?

• Why release such a story at the very location of a Top Secret government project and run the risk of drawing attention to that project?

• Could it be that the story was released and the Army Air Force was willing to compromise the Top Secret Mogul project in order to create some type of umbrella cover story to protect another event considered far more sensitive than Project Mogul?

After the Ramey press conference, many of the daily newspapers were not "buying" the balloon story.

For this reason, I believe the Army Air Force made a conscious decision to release a story on Project Mogul so that the events in Roswell could be supported as simply a balloon. I also believe that for this reason the Army Air Force convinced the rancher to change the date of the discovery of the object from the first week of July to June 14, thereby supporting the story, even more, that the object was nothing more than Project Mogul Flight #4.

By taking these actions the Army Air Force had put in place an officially

sanctioned deception program to confuse and defuse any reporter who would have "gone after" the story, being convinced that the object was not a balloon. Sadly, I believe the Air Force fell victim to its own deception program with the release of its report some fifty years ago.

The Air Force report could not overlook the fact that many people came forth, permitting their names to be used and telling their stories, which did not support the contention that the object was a balloon of any type. The Air Force report had this to say about these witnesses:

"Persons who have come forward and provided their names and made claims may have, in good faith but in the 'fog of time,' misinterpreted past events."

However, the Air Force did not even consider this a possibility when it came to their own witnesses (those supportive of the conclusion that the object was a balloon). To be sure, if one's testimony supported the Air Force position, one's thinking was intact. However, if the witness's testimony did not support the Air Force conclusion, then that person's thinking was clouded by the "fog of time," according to the Air Force report.

The Air Force, knowing that the testimony of several key witnesses would more than likely not support the balloon conclusion, chose not to question those individuals— individuals such as General Arthur Exon and Colonel Thomas DuBose, to name a few.

While I firmly believe that the Air Force set out to prove the "Roswell Incident" was merely a balloon, I cannot forget the self-serving words of an army colonel. (In this case too, it was important that a conclusion be drawn that supported the U.S. Government's position and not necessarily the right conclusion.) Those convenient words were:

"Witnesses sometimes make conflicting statements to different investigators. Honest men can and may reach different conclusions based on identical evidence."

As for possible classified records, the Air Force "reviewed appropriate classified records for any tie-in to this matter [the Roswell Incident]." This is what the Air Force report had to say about these records: With regards to

highly classified records, it should be noted that any programs that employ enhanced security measures or controls are known as a Special Access Programs (SAPs). The authority for such programs comes from Executive Order 12356 and flows from the Department of Defense to the Services via DOD Directive 5205.7.

These programs are implemented in the Air Force by Policy Directive 16-7, and Air Force Instruction 16-701. These directives contain detailed requirements for controlling and reporting, in very strict manner, all SAPs. This includes a report from the Secretary of the Air Force to the Secretary of Defense (and ultimately to Congress) on all SAPs submitted for approval, and a certification that there are no "SAP-like" programs being operated.

This statement is true in that this is the way SAP-like programs are supposed to work. However, I have yet to find that member of Congress who will admit full knowledge of the Iran-Contra Affair. Also, the National Security Agency (NSA), Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and most of the other agencies that make up the intelligence network have used SAP-like programs to cover up activities they wished to conceal from Congress.

The Air Force report made no mention of the Air Force's so-called "Blue Room," "Project Moon Dust," or "Operation Blue Fly." All of these missions, in my opinion, would play an important role in any search for the truth as to what the Roswell object really was. Yet, when I asked the Air Force office responsible for the Air Force Report about these missions, the response I received was, "I never heard of those [Blue Room, Project Moon Dust, and Operation Blue Fly] operations."

Senator Barry Goldwater once asked General Curtis LeMay if he could have a look at what was in the Blue Room located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. General LeMay's response was, "Not only can't you get into it, but don't you ever mention it to me again." I have letters from Senator Barry Goldwater admitting that he was, in fact, denied access to this facility.

The peacetime missions of both Project Moon Dust and Operation Blue Fly deal with the recovery of, among other things, "objects of unknown origin." The Air Force's response to me, in regard to Freedom of Information requests for information on these two missions, was to neither confirm nor deny their

existence. This type of response is indicative of a SAPs-like program. Yet, according to the Air Force, the records pertaining to these missions were never checked for any possible tie-in with the recovery of "objects of unknown origin." Furthermore, documents released by agencies such as the Defense Intelligence Agency and the State Department clearly indicate that UFO reports were collected from foreign countries under the codename "Moon Dust."

I asked for and received the assistance of Senator Jeff Bingaman's office in an effort to get the Air Force's records on Project Moon Dust and Operation Blue Fly released. The Air Force's first response to the Senator's office was: "... these missions have never existed." However, I provided the Senator's office with some twenty-three documents clearly showing these "missions" did, in fact, exist. The next request from the Senator's office was provided with a watered-down response in an effort to convince him that these missions were never used—although they did, at one time, exist.

Once again, the documents released by other agencies clearly indicate these missions were used and the watered-down statement provided to the Senator's office were nothing more than an effort on the part of the Air Force to conceal this fact.

Of course, the Air Force, realizing that people like myself would know that it did not check all its records, had this to say:

It is anticipated that detractors from this effort will complain that 'they did not search record group x, box y, or reel z, etc.; that's where the real records are!' Such complaints are unavoidable and there is no possible way that the millions of records under Air Force control could be searched page by page. The team endeavored to make logical searches in those places where records would most likely be found.

To this charge, all I can say is this: Had the Air Force been more concerned about being as fully open as possible when "detractors" such as myself asked them questions about such things as the Blue Room, Project Moon Dust, Operation Blue Fly, etc., they would not be caught in this embarrassing dilemma.

Remember, the Air Force has always insisted that there was nothing classifiable about UFOs.

However, when questioned about UFOs, in connection with the above-mentioned missions, the Air Force response was:

"... these missions have never existed";

"... the information necessary to respond to your request is properly classified"; or

"... we may neither deny nor confirm the existence or nonexistence of records responsive to your request."

Such "complaints" are avoidable in our form of government. It's called being open and honest with the American people they are supposed to be serving—something the Air Force, among other governmental agencies, has yet to learn.

The Air Force report had this to say about early consideration of extraterrestrial spacecraft: All the records, however, indicated that the focus of concern was not on aliens, hostile or otherwise, but on the Soviet Union. Many documents from that period speak to the possibility of developmental secret Soviet aircraft overflying U.S. airspace. This, of course, was of major concern to the fledgling USAF, whose job it was to protect these same skies.

But first, where did the Air Force get the idea that Congressman Schiff was looking for "proof of extraterrestrial spacecraft? Schiff and his staff have made it quite clear that they were looking for records (documents) as to what the Roswell object really was—nothing more, nothing less. The one thing that Congressman Schiff and his staff was not looking for was evidence of "extraterrestrial spacecraft." Secondly, the Air Force's statement can only be made out of its ignorance of its early history in dealing with the flying disc phenomenon.

In July or August 1948, the Air Technical Intelligence Center did a Top Secret study of the flying disc phenomenon. The study was in the form of an "Estimate of the Situation"—the situation being flying discs, and the

assumption being that they, the flying discs, were interplanetary. However, the late, General Hoyt S. Vandenberg would not "buy" the possibility of interplanetary spacecraft, and he ordered that some highly unusual actions be taken with regard to this report.

General Vandenberg directed that the report be declassified and then destroyed.

If a report is classified, you may order its destruction without declassifying it. However, you must complete a documented record of its destruction. If a document is declassified, then there exists no reason for its ordered destruction—it would be considered not to have any national security value. So, why did Vandenberg order this document to first be declassified and then destroyed?

Could it be that he took this action in order to insure that the American public would never see or even know of the existence of this document? If you order a classified document destroyed, there is a documented record of its existence and destruction. However, if you order a document to be declassified and then destroyed, no such record exists.

I think General Vandenberg's actions speak for themselves.

In conclusion, I believe the Air Force set out in advance to "prove" that the Roswell object was nothing more than a balloon device. During their research, the Air Force came across the "evidence" that was planted fifty years ago as part of an officially sanctioned deception and disinformation program to conceal the events that occurred at Roswell, New Mexico, in July 1947; and even then, the best the Air Force could come up with was that the object was "most likely" Flight #4 of Project Mogul.

Furthermore, I believe the Air Force at that time was willing to sacrifice Project Mogul to further conceal the events that had occurred in Roswell. Remember, after the release of the story that appeared in the Alamogordo News on July 10, 1947, the security of Project Mogul had effectively been both breached and compromised.

I believe history will record the following about the so-called "Roswell

Incident": Whatever was found on that day in July 1947 will never be fully known. The object will be whatever you wish it to be. I further believe that no government on the face of this Earth will ever be honest enough to tell its people the whole truth about UFOs. Not even the United States Government, as much as I wish they would.

We now know that most world governments have highly classified records dealing with UFO sightings and that many of these sightings/incidents cannot be readily explained away, even after careful analysis.

We also know that much of this information is shared among the many countries involved.

So, one might ask, if this is truly the case:

Who is the information being kept from— and why?

The Air Force will never be in a position of explaining away many of the reported UFO sightings/incidents, even with the many advances of modern-day science.

Many incidents of Unidentified Flying Objects still continue to be reported from around the world, and science has yet to evolve to that point of perfection that might solve and answer the many questions the phenomenon invokes.

The greatest mystery of the twentieth century will, in my opinion, continue to be the greatest mystery of the twenty-first!

CHAPTER EIGHT - A Final Word?

Initially, this chapter was not going to be included in this book. However, I feel that the information it contains is important and the American public have a right to know.

Had it not been for the tragic death of my son, Robert Francis Stone, on August 18, 1995,1 would have carried much of this information to the grave. Instead, I will reveal some of it here, and more in a forthcoming book about my life and involvement within the Aerial Phenomena Field.

After my retirement from the United States Army in February, 1990, I was hired as a consultant to a Roswell, NM, security firm. On Friday night, August 18, 1995, I was working as Chief of Security at the Roswell Mall. Shortly after 8:00 RM. we were notified that a motorcycle accident had occurred at the Mall entrance. I was the first officer to respond. Lying dead on the road beside his motorcycle was my son, Robert.

As Roswell Police officer Moore drove me home to inform my wife of our son's death, I heard an All Points Bulletin going out over the police radio for a small blue pickup truck in connection with the accident involving my son. Almost immediately, rumors began circulating about the accident.

About a week later, the News Manager for the local KBIM-TV News, David Gonzalez, called me and stated that he had heard there was more to my son's deatii than what was being reported. I informed him that I did not wish to discuss my son at that time—thus ending the conversation.

There exist many questions surrounding my son's death, and many reasons why I believe the police may have covered up various mechanical and medical facts about the incident. The police seem to have been acting on orders from higher up, and the whole cycle of denials and contradictions sounded all too familiar from my lifetime of chasing down evasive government sources. However, I will continue to search for the answers to those painful questions without the harsh glare of the media, until I am satisfied that I have the full truth.

I continue to ask myself each day if my involvement in this field had anything to do with the circumstances of my son's death. If foul play was involved, the two missions I have uncovered in my research that are revealed in this chapter might well be the reason why I was punished so severely.

That said, I will continue to risk whatever repercussions may lie ahead by telling you what the U.S. Air Force does not wish you to know. This information has taken me more than thirty-five years to uncover.

Most, if not all, of the documents appearing in this chapter are being offered to the public for the first time. Many of these documents have not appeared in print in any other publication. And many of the governmental agencies involved were not even aware that I gained possession of the documents.

But, I can assure you, they were all legally obtained.

To this very day the United States Air Force maintains that was the only agency of the federal government that had anything to do with UFOs. Furthermore, the Air Force maintains that its investigations of UFOs were carried out through Project Sign and Project Grudge, and ended with Project Blue Book. This is a blatant lie and the Air Force knows it. (See doc. 8-1.) The facts that I have uncovered are that the United States Army started its investigation of UFOs back during the Second World War. The Army's Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) was charged with the responsibility of finding out what the "foo-fighters" being reported by the Allied aircrews were. After the war, this mission continued.

The CIC was very quietly investigating reports of unusual things being reported in the skies over America before the start of Project Sign (January 22, 1948). With the Kenneth Arnold sighting of June 24, 1947, in Roswell, NM, and the press picking up on it, more and more people started to report sightings of strange objects in our skies. With the outcry from the American public for answers, and in order to protect the secrecy of the real military investigations, Project Sign was established. However, the CIC quietly continued its own secret investigation—whose Findings were not to be released to ordinary citizens.

The United States Air Force became a separate branch of the Armed Services

in September 1947, as a result of the passing of the National Security Act by Congress. Those CIC individuals who remained in the Air Force after it separated from the U.S. Army became members of the Air Force's Office of Special Investigations (OSI), but were still working counterintelligence for the Air Force. Furthermore, they cooperated with the Army's CIC.

Further evidence of OSI involvement with UFO Investigations is provided in an FBI document dated October 9, 1950. This document states:

Bureau liaison determined on the morning of October 9, 1950, from OSI Headquarters that the investigation of these aerial phenomena are being handled by OSI, Wright Field, Ohio. Their investigation of these phenomena fails to indicate that the sightings involved space ships or missiles from any other planet or country.

The reason given for the OSI failure to determine the origin of the phenomena was that the complaints received by them have failed to indicate any definite pattern of activity. (See doc. 8-3.) But if these objects are interplanetary, would we have any idea as to what type of "pattern of activity" to really look for?

On January 22, 1948, Project Sign was established as a result of Air Force Letter (AFL) 200-5. Project Sign was assigned an A-2 priority at a Secret level, meaning that the project would not be totally inaccessible, as were Top Secret or security-sensitive information. However, we shall see that other directives placed other agencies with the responsibility for any information classified higher than Secret.

Obviously, the Directorate of Air Intelligence was maintaining those files. Furthermore, as we have seen in Chapter One, those cases that could affect national security were not to become part of Project Sign, Project Grudge, or even the Project Blue Book system.

A letter from Headquarters, Air Defense Command, dated February 4, 1948, states: CIC personnel attached to the numbered air forces of this command may be utilized to prosecute the investigation of subject incidents (UFOs).

Here we have both the Air Defense Command and CIC being involved. (See

doc. 8-2.) The Directorate of Intelligence of the United States Air Force issued "Air Intelligence Requirements Memorandum Number 4," dated February 19, 1949. (See doc. 8-4.) The purpose of this memorandum was twofold:

To enunciate continuing Air Force requirements for information pertaining to sightings of unconventional aircraft and unidentified flying objects, including the so-called "flying discs."

To establish procedures for reporting such information.

The investigation of UFOs, according to this document, was to include those reports from overseas commands and Air Attaches, as well as those reported in the United States. This is strange when one considers that, according to the Air Force at that time, the phenomenon was only being reported in the U.S. Also, officially we were not to investigate reports from overseas areas unless they were reported by military personnel.

This, according to AFL 200-5.

On September 8, 1950, the Director of Air Force Intelligence issued a letter entitled "Reporting of Information on Unconventional Aircraft." (See doc. 8-5.) This letter stated: The United States Air Force has a continuing requirement for the reporting and technical analysis of observations of unconventional aircraft which might indicate an advance in progress of a foreign power.

An unconventional aircraft, within the meaning of this directive, is defined as any aircraft or airborne object which by performance, aerodynamic characteristics, or unusual features, does not conform to any presently known aircraft type.

Please note the definition for unconventional aircraft given in this directive. Is it just coincidence that this is the same definition given for UFOs?

By mid-1953, the Air Defense Command (ADC) had taken over all field investigations of UFOs. The reasons for this are simple. First, if UFOs proved hostile, it would be the Air Defense Command that would have to deal with

the situation.

Second, in January 1953 the Air Defense Command activated the unit best suited to carry out investigations of Unidentified Flying Objects: the 4602d Air Intelligence Service Squadron (AISS).

A CIA document, dated December 17, 1953, states:

Of particular interest is the fact that ATIC [Air Technical Intelligence Center] is in the progress of transferring Project Bluebook to Hq., Air Defense Command. According to Lt. Col. Harry Johnston, Chief, Electronic Branch, the reason for the transfer was that ADC had been doing most of the investigative work of the project and "if it turns out that those things (UFOs) are space ships or long range aircraft from another country, ADC is the [Air Force] Command that would have to take action." (See doc. 8-6.)

On January 3, 1953, Air Defense Command Regulation 24-4 created the 4602d Air Intelligence Service Squadron. This special unit was given a wartime mission of exploiting downed enemy people, papers, and hardware. Outside of participating in simulated training problems, this unit had no peacetime mission. By March 1953, the decision was made to use the 4602d AISS in UFO investigations, and by the end of December 1953, a working agreement existed between the Air Technical Intelligence Center and the 4602d AISS. (See docs. 8-7 and 8-8.)

The members of the 4602d AISS who were to be involved in UFO investigations were given twenty hours of specialized training to better accomplish their assigned task. (See doc. 8-9.) Since all UFO reports were to be forwarded to ATIC at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, thus giving the impression that everything was going to Project Blue Book, it was extremely important to have in place at ATIC the means by which the truly good cases could be pulled and kept from the Project Blue Book Files. This would enable quick-response recovery teams to be dispatched. This was accomplished by the use of another secret military group organized under the name Operation Blue Fly, which is explained below.

Operation Blue Fly was established for the quick recovery of downed foreign equipment, papers, and personnel. Please keep in mind that this was a

peacetime mission. Since there existed a belief that the flying discs might be some new device of the Soviet Union, they were included as an item of interest to Operation Blue Fly, the 4602d AISS being the operation's arms, legs, ears, and eyes.

Reports of UFOs were to be given to the 4602d AISS Detachment closest to the reported sighting. Then the detachment would determine if the case warranted follow-up investigation. The 4602d AISS was required to file a report to the Air Technical Intelligence Center within three days of receiving a report.

The reports did not go directly to the Project Blue Book office. First, a report was to go through the Operation Blue Fly Project Monitor Officer. A summary of the history of the Air Technical Intelligence Center for the period of July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1954, shows that problems with this quick-reaction program had been worked out and In order to insure constant availability of qualified personnel for "Blue Fly," four ATIC officers were assigned duty as assistant project monitors. This assignment takes priority over other Operations Section projects when "Blue Fly" is alerted for travel. (See doc. 8-10.)

Those cases that were easily solved would be passed to the Project Blue Book office for proper filing.

However, if the case was an unknown or difficult in solving, a different course of action came into play.

If the case was truly a compelling unknown and the media had not become aware of it, it would be analyzed by Technical Intelligence (T-2) and the Electronics Division (T-3) of ATIC], while at the same time keeping it out of the Project Blue Book Files. These were the cases that could have some bearing on national security and "were never meant to be part of the Project Blue Book system."

In order to aid the 4602d AISS in their investigations of UFOS, ATIC provided them with a document, dated January 14, 1955, entitled "UFOB Guide." (See doc. 8-11.) The intent of this document was to aid in the identification of known objects and phenomena, thus ruling out any

confusion of experimental airborne materials with truely unidentified flying objects. The 4602d AISS was so impressed with this document, they created their own guide for use by the Ground Observer Corps: "Guide to UFO Identification." (See doc. 8-12.)

In 1957, the 4602d AISS was renamed the 1006th AISS and placed under Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, Directorate of Air Intelligence. With fewer personnel being assigned to the 1006th AISS than its older counterpart, the 1006th was granted the authority to investigate only those UFO cases appearing to have some intelligence value. (See doc. 8-13.)

Under Headquarters, U.S. Air Force Message #54322, dated December 23,1957, a new Project was created called Project Moon Dust. The mission of Project Moon Dust was "to collect and analyze raw intelligence reports from the field on fallen space debris and objects of unknown origin." This Project also gave the Air Force the means to monitor the UFO investigation efforts of other nations. Some examples of how this activity was carried out are given in the history of the 39th Air Division, dated July 1, 1960, through December 31, 1960, and an OSI document dated August 16, 1962. (See docs. 8-14 and 8-15.)

In the early 1970s this project came under the control of the Department of State with monitor-ship responsibilities given to the Defense Intelligence Agency. However, well into the late 1980s the U.S. Air Force maintained its own Project Moon Dust.

Some excellent examples of how the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) carried out its responsibilities under Project Moon Dust are given in a DIA Message dated July 16, 1965, entitled "Unidentified Flying Objects Sighted in Antarctica"; a DIA Message dated August 26, 1966, entitled "Unidentified Flying Objects Over Taiwan"; a DIA Message dated April 3, 1967, entitled "Reported Sightings of Flying Saucers in Brazil"; a DIA Message dated January 19,1968, entitled "Unidentified Flying Objects" and dealing with a Russian commission to study UFOs; a DIA Message dated August 9,1968, entitled "UFO Newspaper Clippings" and dealing with reported UFO sightings in Argentina; and a DIA Message dated August 24,1974, entitled "Spanish' UFO Sightings."

Please note that the Defense Intelligence Agency considers all its records dealing with Project Moon Dust to still be classified in the interests of national security to this very day. The only records they have released to date are those that had already been released by the Department of State. (See docs. 8-16, 8-17, 848, 8-19, 8-20, and 8-21.)

According to the U.S. Air Force, none of the documents mentioned in this chapter exist. The Air Force states they were destroyed long ago. (See docs. 8-22 and 8-23.) To be sure, when a U.S. Senator asked the U.S. Air Force about these missions, the response was: "These missions never existed." (See Report to Congress in Appendix.)

Unfortunately for those seeking to cover up the truth, the documents attached to this chapter were all obtained legally from the U.S. Air Force, Defense Intelligence Agency, the FBI, and the Department of State—to name but a few. These missions, identified in this chapter, continue to this day. However, with the U.S. Air Force having no knowledge of what other government agencies had released to me, it was impossible for them to maintain any consistency in their evasive, untruthful responses to my inquiries.

In a letter from the Air Force dated May 3, 1990, concerning a request from me on Moon Dust and Blue Fly, I was told:

We have two records responsive to your request. However, they are exempt from disclosure because the information contained in them is currently and properly classified.

Upon my appeal of this decision, the Air Force responded under a letter dated July 25, 1990: The information responsive to your request that is being withheld is currently properly classified pursuant to Executive Order and is exempt from disclosure.... Release of the information could cause identifiable damage to the national security. Thus, a significant and legitimate governmental purpose is served by its withholding, and discretionary release is not appropriate. (See Report to Congress in Appendix.)

In March 1991, the Department of State surfaced eleven documents pertaining to Project Moon Dust and Operation Blue Fly belonging to the U.S. Air Force. The Air Force responded, concerning these documents, with

a letter dated June 5,1991, stating:

We can neither confirm nor deny the existence or nonexistence of records responsive to your request regarding "Projects or Operations known as BLUE FLY, MOON DUST, AFCIN SOP, and ICGL#4," as any other response could reveal operations under section 1.3(a)(1) of Executive Order 12356, "National Security Information".

Once I started asking for congressional assistance, these documents known to exist disappeared. The Air Force could no longer locate them.

On September 29, 1994,1 asked for the assistance of Senator Domenici's Office in getting the release of the above-mentioned documents. The Air Force responded with a letter dated December 7, 1994, stating:

The projects as such no longer exist, nor do their files. Classified reports that existed, if any, presumably were destroyed.

Considering the Air Force's responses of May 3, 1990 July 25,1990, and June 5,1991, the above comment can only be considered as a statement made in a further attempt to cover up these missions.

On September 27, 1994,1 requested that the Air Force do a "Mandatory Declassification Review" (MDR) of the Moon Dust and Blue Fly records. Once again, with a letter dated February 23,1995, the Air Force denied the existence of any records. However, this time they sent me several records stating that they [were] previously provided to the Air Force by individuals seeking information on records relating to Projects MOONDUST and BLUEFLY.

An interesting point to this is that the records they sent me were taken directly from my previous book, IFCS: Let the Record 3E£k fer Usalf.

Finally, under a letter dated April 4, 1997, the Air Force admitted that Operation Blue Fly was, in fact, involved with the investigation of UFOs by stating:

Its mission had been enlarged to include space objects and UFOs if any were

reported available for recovery. No Soviet Bloc planes or personnel were ever downed in the United States, and no UFOs were ever reported downed or recovered in the United States or anywhere else. Operation Blue Fly was terminated because of the lack of activity. (See doc. 8-24.)

Once again, documents were attached to this letter—all taken from my previous book, along with its special reports. It was clear that the U.S. Air Force was one of my biggest fans, having purchased and repeatedly quoted from my book.

The Air Force statement "No Soviet Bloc planes or personnel were ever downed in the United States, and no UFOs were ever reported downed or recovered in the United States or anywhere else" is totally false.

On March 20, 1964, a Soviet-built Cuban HOUND Helicopter landed in Key West, Florida. The Air Force's Operation Blue Fly was assigned the primary responsibility for the intelligence exploitation of that helicopter. This case is taken directly from the official Air Force Intelligence files. (See doc. 8-25.) On December 9, 1965, an object fell to earth in Acme, Pennsylvania. There exists in the official Project Blue Book file on this case, a hand-written note stating:

A three man team has been dispatched to Acme, Pa. to investigate and pick up an object that started a fire.

This case is known within UFO circles as the Kecksburg Case. The "three man team" was not further identified and the object was never brought to Project Blue Book. This three-man team was, in fact, an Operation Blue Fly Team. (See doc. 8-26.)

The above examples present only two cases. To be sure, there exist many more. The Air Force insists these events never happened—even though they are taken from the Air Force's own official files. One can only guess how much more is being kept from the American people and their duly elected representatives.

If a nation of angry readers can help me launch a Congressional investigation of Air Force impropriety (we could call it *UFOgate*), a primary question to

pose to the Air Force would be: How do known and classified documents allegedly "disappear?"

I am of the opinion that we are not encountering bureaucratic incompetence, but purposeful deceit, cover up and obstruction.

Conclusion

Like a crooked accountant preparing two sets of books, the United States Air Force maintained two separate UFO investigation programs. Operation Blue Book was the only program publicly known to exist, and is was conceived and prepared solely to mislead the public. The other program was given a higher classification, and its existence was kept secret from not only the general public but even from the congressional leaders of this country, who have a vital need to know.

Operation Blue Book's purpose was all public relations. It was a clearinghouse for UFO reports, and provided answers to questions from the general public. The highest classification ever given to Operation Blue Book (known in 1948 as Project Sign) was Secret, with an A-2 Priority. Operation Blue Book was never meant to be involved in the investigation of UFO reports that could have any possible effect on national security. Operation Blue Book was an officially sanctioned deception program to cover up the existence of the more highly classified UFO program that did investigate UFO cases with some bearing on national security.

The more highly classified program was the one with substance, concentrating on evidence of encounters with beings of vastly superior technical capabilities.

The unit assigned to these "hot" UFO cases was a particular Air Intelligence Service Squadron that seemed to enjoy an unfair monopoly on UFO data, especially that which came in from Air Force pilots and NASA astronauts. This book, by the way, does not pretend to cover the NASA side of the UFO story, but one can find several books with compelling testimony from our astronauts. Relevant books coming out during this 50th anniversary of the 1947 Roswell Incident include William J. Birnes and Philip J. Corso's The Day After Roswe11, Jim Marrs' Alien Agenda, and Bill Fawcett's Making Contact.

Even though I have described it as a prop, Operation Blue Book itself was terminated on December 17, 1969. This gave the public the impression that

the U.S. Government was out of the business of investigating UFOs and no longer had any interest in the subject. However, the more highly classified program continued to investigate those cases considered to have vital technical intelligence data, and continues to do so to this day.

Do I have any flying saucers to show you at the UFO Enigma Museum in Roswell? No, but I'd be pleased to show you a good deal more than the best collection of government documents on the topic that you now hold in your hands. Without a doubt, much debris from and some intact specimens of unidentified aerial objects are being stored and examined at restricted government facilities.

The Air Force, among other agencies, is actively gathering information on these objects from around the world. Even if the intelligence on these objects is relevant to industry, science, and medicine, the data still remain closed to the nation and the world "in the interests of national security."

The more highly classified UFO investigation program had been able to conceal its activities by hiding behind the Cold War. It used to be claimed that the program was looking for technical intelligence data on new types of Soviet aircraft and, later, on the Soviet space program. Many UFOs of the 1940s and 1950s were thus referred to as possible "unconventional aircraft" of the Soviet Union. Military budgets and secrecy were the fruits of this easy lie. A negligible amount of the material gathered in these investigations has yet to be explained as space junk from the USSR.

It is instructive here, in the conclusion, to review the U.S. Air Force's three officially held conclusions about UFOs: (1) UFOs are not a threat to national security; (2) UFOs do not represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present-day scientific knowledge; and (3) there has been no evidence indicating that UFOs are of extraterrestrial origin.

My book is a direct counterattack on this fusillade of falsehood. Documentation released under the Freedom of Information Act by the Air Force and other government agencies clearly indicates that the first two of these conclusions are false by definition alone. While these documents from the Air Force and other agencies do not, by themselves, disprove the third conclusion, the existing evidence strongly suggests the existence of objects of

unknown origin. The most logical conclusion is that these UFOs are not of our known world.

The purpose and origin of UFOs is yet to be ascertained, but it is evident that our government continues to stand ready to go anywhere in the world to recover possible objects of "unknown origin." My overriding concern is that the United States Congress has NEVER BEEN BRIEFED on the existence of a classified UFO investigation program or the existence of an UFO recovery program.

It is my fervent hope that this book convinces even the biggest skeptics that our government has the real UFO problem! Whatever the UFOs really are, it is our democratic system that has been invaded by alien, tyrannical behavior on the part of Air Force intelligence and other government agencies.

I have found the UFO enemy, and it is us. Join me in writing to Congress, in insisting that there are governmental checks and balances missing on this issue. Whatever this awesome phenomenon is that has changed our lives forever, this career soldier insists that it is far too important to be left in the hands of the military.

APPENDIX

Author's Updated Report on "Operation Blue Fly"

(Original Version Was Sent to the United States Congress in November 1993)

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In early 1993, New Mexico Congressman Steven Schiff requested information on UFOs from the Department of Defense and the Air Force and received an unsatisfactory response. He then pounded the paper trail by publicly requesting any information on government documents that might exist concerning the Roswell Incident.

I responded to Congressman Schiff s appeal by sending him many of the documents I had amassed over 20 years of using the Freedom of Information Act to secure UFO information from various government agencies.

Congressman Schiff s Albuquerque office reviewed my files and contacted me, inquiring if I had any additional information. It was this request that encouraged me to prepare this report on the Air Force's Top Secret "Operation Blue Fly."

Besides sending this report to Congressman Schiff, I sent it to an additional twenty-seven congressmen and senators, as well as to the General Accounting Office, in November 1993.

The point of the report is to demonstrate to Congress that there were, and still are, active operations within the U.S. Intelligence Community to secretly gather information on "objects of unknown origin" and to recover any debris from such objects.

These operations are still ongoing, despite the denials of the Intelligence Community. I can only urge you to write your senators, congressmen, and members of the media, requesting the truth about what the military and

intelligence agencies are doing with relevant information they possess on the subject of Unidentified Flying Objects.

The following is taken directly from an official U.S. Air Force document dated October 20, 1969, recommending the termination of Operation Blue Book:

...reports of unidentified flying objects which could affect national security are made in accordance with JANAP 146 or Air Force Manual 55-11, and are NOT part of the Blue Book system. The Air Force experience therefore confirms the IMPRESSION of the University of Colorado researchers "that the defense function could be performed within the framework established for intelligence and surveillance operations without the continuance of a special unit such as Operation Blue Book."

This quote clearly points out several items of interest concerning Operation Blue Book. First, Blue Book was established to receive UFO reports from the public at large and act as a public relations unit. Blue Book was not to be involved with those cases considered to be of vital intelligence interest. For those cases, involving vital intelligence concerns, another entity or reporting channel had already been established outside the Blue Book reporting system.

Second, the Air Force, unknown to the public, had in place another reporting channel for UFO reports which they wished to keep away from the public's view. (The University of Colorado UFO researchers made just such a recommendation, not being aware of the existence of this other entity outside Operation Blue Book. Later, in this report, I identify this other entity and trace some of its history.

However, for now, I would like to reflect upon some other interesting points made in this government document.)

The termination of Operation Blue Book would leave no official federal office to receive reports of UFOs.

However, as already stated, reports of UFOs which could affect national security would continue to be handled through the standard Air Force procedures designed for this purpose.

Read the above quote again, which is from the Air Force document in question, very closely. Here it is made very clear that while the termination of Operation Blue Book would give the impression that the U.S. Air Force was out of the UFO business by not having a clearinghouse, so to speak, for submission of UFO reports from the public, it would carry on its investigation of those UFO cases it deemed to have vital intelligence interest, without fear of any questions from the media or public at large.

All the Air Force had to do, should anyone ask questions, was simply to state that the U.S. Air Force ceased its investigation of UFOs on December 17, 1969, as a result of the University of Colorado Study recommendation. Since the existence of this other reporting system was unknown to the media and public it was not required, nor did the Air Force wish, to make its existence known.

To this very day the U.S. Air Force does not want the American public to be made aware of any such UFO program currently in existence within its intelligence branch. Yet, I assure you that such a unit docs, in fact, exist and one of its many duties is the gathering of information on UFO cases that it deems to have vital intelligence interest. This same unit is charged with the responsibility of forwarding the information it gathers on UFOs to other interested agencies.

There have been many explanations, both pro and con, given for this document, known as the "Bolender Memo." The pros have been that it "proves" the U.S. Air Force had, and still has, a highly classified UFO investigation program. The cons arc that Brigadier General (B.G.) Bolender was pressed for time and had to say something. Not wanting to make "the powers that be" worry, that should a situation arise concerning UFOs and national security, we would be ill equipped to deal with such a contingency, he chose to declare that we already had that base covered—not really knowing what he was talking about.

Actually **B.G. Bolender** knew quite well what he was talking about. Bolender knew that Operation Blue Book did not investigate the really good UFO cases reported to the U.S Air Force. Bolender knew of that "special unit" located at Fort Bclvoir, Virginia.

Under Air Defense Command Regulation 24-4, dated January 3, 1953, the 4602d Air Intelligence Service Squadron (AISS) was created. On August 26, 1953, this "special unit" was charged with the official investigation of UFOs under Air Force Regulation 200-2. All UFO reports were to go through the 4602d AISS prior to any transmission to Operation Blue Book at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

AFR 200-2, dated August 12, 1954, stated:

The Air Defense Command has a direct interest in the facts pertaining to UFOBs [UFO reports] reported within the ZI [Zone of the Interior] and has, in the 4602d Air Intelligence Service Squadron [AISS] the capability to investigate these reports. The 4602d AISS is composed of specialists trained for field collection and investigation of matters of air intelligence interest which occur within the ZI. This squadron is highly mobile and deployed throughout the ZI.

Here we have an Air Force regulation making it clear that the Air Defense Command had a direct interest in UFOs, as well as the unit best suited to do the investigations: the 4602d AISS. It also indicated that another agency, outside of Operation Blue Book, was involved with UFO investigations.

We are aware that every Air Force Base was required to appoint an Operation Blue Book Officer, mostly as an additional duty, to handle UFO reports that came to the attention of the base. However, these officers were not permitted to report cases directly to Operation Blue Book at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. They first had to bring the cases to the attention of—you guessed it—the 4602d AISS. Nor were they to conduct any investigation beyond a preliminary one, without a direct request to do so from the 4602d AISS.

AFR 200-2 stated:

All Air Force activities are authorized to conduct such preliminary investigation as may be required for reporting purposes; however, investigations should not be carried beyond this point, unless such action is requested by the 4602d AISS.

According to AFR 200-2:

The Air Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC) will analyze and evaluate: All information and evidence within the ZI after the Air Defense Command has exhausted all efforts to identify the UFOB; and all information and evidence collected in overseas areas.

I have several problems with the above quote from AFR 200-2. First, we now know, thanks to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), that many of the cases that should have been in the Operation Blue Book files were not there. However, they did show up in the Director of Air Intelligence's files with a clear indication that they had, in fact, gone through the 4602d AISS.

Second, many of the overseas cases, which should have been in the Operation Blue Book files, were also missing. However, many of these have also turned up in the Director of Air Intelligence's files, once again indicating they, too, had gone through the 4602d AISS.

Third, none of these missing files, which were located in the Office of the Director of Air Intelligence, gave any indication that they had been explained away by the 4602d AISS. Even if they had been explained, there should have been a paper trail of files and documents on these cases in the Operation Blue Book files.

In October 1989, the Office of the Director of Air Intelligence released several files to me. These files should have been in the Blue Book files also, but they were not.

What I found interesting about this batch of files was that all technical information gathered by the aircraft that were involved was forwarded to the National Security Agency (NSA) by the 4602d AISS and not to Operation Blue Book. Of course, most of the aircraft involved in these cases were RB-47's and the National Security Agency would be the agency best suited to evaluate the electronic data gathered.

However, the NSA will not, as of the publication date of this book, release any information on these cases, even though they occurred in the mid-1950s.

Over the years, as a result of Air Force reorganization, the 4602d AISS has been known by many names. In July 1957, the 4602d AISS became the

1006th AISS. In April 1960, it became known as the 1127th USAF Field Activities Group. Later, it would become known by such names as the 7602d Field Activities Group, the U.S. Air Force Special Activities Center, and today it exists as the 696th Air Intelligence Group, located at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Also, over the years, this unit maintained three of its peacetime functions.

These were:

1. Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs): to investigate reliably reported UFOs within the United States. From documents released under the Freedom of Information Act, it would, also, appear they collected information on UFOs from overseas and forwarded this information to "interested agencies."

2. Project Moon Dust: to recover non-U.S. objects or objects of unknown origin and debris of such objects that had survived re-entry from space to earth. Of course, some very earthly space objects are initially reported as UFOs or objects of unknown origin until closer examination is made.

3. Operation Blue Fly: to expeditiously retrieve MOONDUST and other items of vital intelligence interest. This included reports of allegedly downed UFOs, both within the United States and abroad.

These three peacetime missions all involve a potential for employment of qualified field intelligence personnel on a quick reaction basis to recover or perform field exploitation of unidentified flying objects, or known Soviet/Bloc aerospace vehicles, weapons systems, and/or residual components of such equipment.

These missions were carried out by three-man intelligence teams. However, they could draw upon the resources of the closest military installation (s) in the area of operations both overseas and here in the United States.

We can ascertain from newspaper accounts and documents that have been released under FOIA requests that our government did, in fact, recover objects of unknown origin both overseas and in the United States. We can also ascertain that the military was involved in some aspects with these

recoveries.

In December 1965, the military recovered an object of unknown origin in Kecksburg, Pennsylvania. In August 1967, we recovered an object of unknown origin, described as a satellite, in Sudan. In July 1968, we recovered an object of unknown origin in Nepal. This object was described as being in four pieces with one of the pieces said to be of a nose-cone shape.

What do all these cases have in common? Our government will not answer any questions concerning these cases. Neither will they identify the origin of the objects nor what these objects were. Surely, at this time in our world's history, there can be no useful purpose in keeping all of this information classified.

Debunkers will state that if these objects are anything, they are Soviet spacecraft which we recovered and do not want the Soviets to know came into our possession. If this were truly the case, why have the Soviets not filed an official protest with the United Nations for return of their property? The Soviets are just as capable to track down their fallen space objects as we are. They would surely be aware of where their space objects impacted on earth, should they survive re-entry.

In addition, we are a party to various space treaties and UN resolutions dealing with space objects which have returned to earth. Should we recover any object belonging to another country, and not return it, we would be in violation of international law. We should look very closely at any object or objects we might recover for technical intelligence purposes. However, in the end, we are compelled to return them to their launch authority or country of origin. In these cases mentioned above this has still not happened.

In December 1989,1 decided to begin the process of gathering as much information as possible on the unit at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Project Moon Dust, and Operation Blue Fly.

The responses I received from the Air Force proved to be quite interesting in that they considered the release of any information to be so sensitive that in their response to me of June 5, 1991, they wrote: We can neither confirm nor deny the existence or nonexistence of records responsive to your request

regarding "Projects or Operations known as BLUE FLY, MOON DUST, AFCIN SOP, and ICGL#4," as any other response could reveal classified information concerning military plans, weapons, or operations under section 1.3 (a) (1) of Executive Order 12356, "National Security Information."

Therefore, pursuant to Title 5, United States Code (USC), Section 552(b) (1), and Air Force Regulation 12-30, paragraph 10a, your request is denied.

This statement indicated that these programs and regulations were current and still active.

Of course, I appealed this decision. All efforts, on my own, to gather information on the UFO History of the 4602d AISS, Project Moon Dust, and Operation Blue Fly have met with the Air Force ending all their replies with:

Therefore, no further action is required and this matter is considered closed.

Considered closed by whom? I assure you, this matter was not, by any means, considered closed by me.

With the Air Force unwilling to release any information, I asked for the help of the office of Senator Bingaman. At first the Senator's Office was hesitant to become involved in such a nutty subject such as UFO cover-ups. However, after reviewing my documentation and listening to me explain that I was looking for the truth concerning these mystery missions and the 4602d AISS's involvement with them, and not necessarily UFOs or spacecraft from other planets, the Senator's Office made inquiries on my behalf.

In November 1992, the Air Force responded to Senator Bingaman's first inquiry. The Air Force stated: There is no agency nor has there ever been, at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, which would deal with UFOs or have any information about the incident at Roswell. In addition, there is no Project Moon Dust or Operation Blue Fly. These missions have never existed.

Armed with this response and believing that the Air Force had chosen to lie to a United States Senator in order to cover up the existence of these secret government agencies—Project Moon Dust and Operation Blue Fly—I challenged their reply.

In a letter dated April 14, 1993, the Air Force responded to my challenge to their earlier reply, stating: Upon further review of the case (which was aided by the several attachments to Mr. Stone's letter), we wish to amend the statements contained in the previous response to your inquiry.

Also, the Air Force attempted to down play the 4602d AISS's involvement with UFOs by not naming the unit and by stating:

As the occasion never arose to use these air defense teams, the mission was assigned to Headquarters, United States Air Force, inl957...

Furthermore, the Air Force wanted to suggest, in this letter, that it was the Headquarters of the United States Air Force, in 1957, that was expanded to include the investigations of UFOs through Project Moon Dust and Operation Blue Fly. However, the recorded history clearly shows this not have been the case.

Among the documents I sent to the Air Force to "educate" them were two documents dealing with UFO sightings in the Soviet Union. These documents were dated in the late 1980s.

This is what the Air Force had to say about these two documents:

Since the Air Force discontinued its investigative interest in UFOs in 1969, reports of UFO sightings are now recorded and forwarded only if there is a prior interest in the source of the UFO sighting. For example, Enclosures 3 and 4 of Mr. Stone's letter pertain to debriefings of two Soviet sources who were being interviewed for possible military information of interest. Their recounts of UFO sightings, even though they had occurred many years earlier, were included in the report for historical interest and were incidental to the main purpose of the report.

I would like to elaborate further on these two documents: Enclosure 3, dated November 25, 1987, and entitled "UFO Siting [Sighting] in Shadrinsk," deals with UFO sightings which took place in 1974.

Enclosure 4, dated December 7, 1989, and entitled "Soviet Aircrew Sightings of Unexplained Phenomena," deals with UFO sightings which took place in

1984 and later.

These two reports seem to deal directly with UFO sightings in the U.S.S.R. They make no mention of anything controversial or secret, such as missile testing, technical information on a possible new Soviet MIG, or any type of military information (outside of the UFO sightings themselves) that I am aware of.

My question is: What was the main purpose of these two reports if, as the Air Force claims, UFOs were allegedly "incidental"?

There exist many reasons for the Air Force to have a continued interest in UFOs. Among these are: to avoid technological surprise; searching out solutions to certain unanswered questions of atmospheric physics and radar propagation through the atmosphere which are involved with UFO reports; and the possible military exploitation of reported UFOs. All of these are of obvious intelligence interest and concern.

It does not require a believer in interplanetary visitors to understand why the Air Force would have an interest in UFOs. The reasons given above explain why much of the information might still be highly classified. However, this does not explain why the Air Force would deny any interest in UFOs, while, at the same time, the Air Force is continuing to collect information from around the world on UFO reports in the 1990s.

The United States Air Force has conducted, and continues to conduct, a highly classified UFO investigations program. Under this program, the Air Force has actively taken part in the recovery of objects of "unknown origin" and has chosen to remain silent about these recoveries. The special unit for these investigations and recoveries is located at Fort Belvoir.

The answers as to what our government really knows about UFOs, and whether they are of interplanetary origin, can only be learned through full disclosure of the records concerning these investigations by this special unit located at Fort Belvoir. This appears to be something the United States Air Force is not yet ready or willing to do.

During the existence of Operation Blue Book, Congress has held several

hearings concerning UFOs.

However, these hearings were always limited to just the records within the Blue Book files. No member of Congress has ever requested to hear testimony from other agencies or individuals within these other agencies which have knowledge of the existence of the more involved investigations into the subject of UFOs. The reason for this is very simple. Congress was not made aware of any agency, outside of the U.S. Air Force, that had any interest or involvement in UFO phenomena.

The release of classified information or material to Congress by any Department of Defense (DOD) agency is made in accordance with DOD Directive 5400.4. However, Congress must identify the information it is seeking—in writing. In addition, any DOD employee testifying before a congressional committee in executive session, in relation to a classified matter, must obtain the assurance of the committee that individuals present during the testimony have a security clearance commensurate with the highest classification of the information that may be discussed.

This seems to work well for information up to the Top Secret level. However, it gets much more involved for information protected under Special Access Programs, such as SCI or ESI material.

Department of Defense employees are briefed that members of Congress, by virtue of their elected positions, are not investigated or cleared by the DOD. They are further cautioned that while members of Congress might be cleared for information up to the Top Secret level, they may not be cleared for information protected under certain Special Access Programs; information considered as SCI or ESI material; or other information protected by executive directives. This is particularly true of congressional aids. Therefore, one can easily see the hesitation on the part of some who have testified before Congress; they have been less than candid and at times even less than truthful.

Once again the reason for this is simple. While Congress has passed laws to protect so-called whistleblowers, the congressional track record on protecting whistleblowers who have come forward and told what they knew on controversial matters has been poor. Therefore, a person testifying before a

congressional committee is much more hesitant to volunteer any helpful information that is not specifically asked for. The rule of thumb is: If not asked, don't volunteer information.

To get to the truth, Congress should hold a congressional hearing in executive session to hear testimony concerning the classified aspects of the information that has and is being gathered by the various government agencies on reported UFOs, as alluded to by the documentation released under FOIA. A Congressional Committee should also inquire into the classified aspects of the recovery of "objects of unknown origin" under Project Moondust and Operation Blue Fly. This action would be of great benefit if for no other reason than to insure that Congress is made aware of such activities and their intended purpose. While some of the information gathered by this committee could not be made available to the public, as much as is possible should be considered for public disclosure.

In order to insure that a congressional hearing accomplishes its goals and to insure that all documentation is made available to Congress for review, the following guidelines should be required: 1. The best government documents gathered under FOIA by private researchers should be made available to the Congressional Committee.

2. The Congressional Committee should then meet in open session to explain the reasons for the hearing and to promote an open review of the documentation that was already released under FOIA.

This should be done to remove any thought by the public of possible cover-up and to assure the public that this is not a search for "little green men" or "flying saucers" hidden away by the military. It should be made clear from the start that the committee is simply looking for the truth behind the alleged cover-up and is attempting to determine if various agencies were, in fact, withholding information from Congress and the American public concerning UFO phenomena, in violation of the law.

3. The Congressional Committee should follow up the open session with a closed executive session to hear testimony from witnesses within the various agencies involved. This, of course, should be done to protect legitimate national security concerns. It must be understood that while some information

of interest to intelligence agencies might initially have been reported as UFOs or flying saucers, and documented in some released FOIA documents as such, there may be some legitimate national security concerns having nothing to do with UFO phenomena which justifies keeping those incidents classified.

4. Congress must demand that those government employees testifying before the committee behind closed doors be open and candid in their testimony. This would have to include both active and retired employees. These government employees are well aware of the poor record of Congress in protecting former whistleblowers. Unless there is full assurance that these people will not find themselves losing their jobs and retirement benefits as a result of trumped-up charges in the future, they will not be as open or candid as they should be.

5. Because of the various agencies involved, every effort should be made to insure that the members making up the Congressional Committee have security clearance commensurate with the highest classification of the information that might be discussed. Some of this information will be compartmented and may be considered extremely sensitive. Having a Top Secret clearance will not be enough to permit the revelation of the more interesting and sensitive discoveries.

6. A final written report should be made by Congress after the hearings, with as much public disclosure as possible. Again, the intent of this committee is not the proving or disproving of the existence of UFOs, but, rather, determining if these various government agencies have been completely candid and honest with members of Congress.

7. The intent of the Congressional Committee should simply be to establish the truth as to the alleged cover-up of UFO information by any governmental agency and the legality of any cover-up, should it be established that any such efforts were ongoing.